

Warning of 'Scot and communist intellectual with artistic tastes' MI5 given clues about Professor Blunt in 1939

from the interrogations were put aside. The intelligence services were facing the Germans and concentrating their efforts in that direction.

Early in 1941 the general, according to Mr Lewine, was preparing for another trip to Britain. Conscious of what he believed was a considerable possibility of being shot down over Stalin, he checked into the Washington hotel at Samuel Ginsberg.

He was found dead the next day from a gunshot wound and his death was listed officially as suicide, because three notes were found with the body.

The rivalry fight appears to have been shattered after the war with the defeat of Hitler, Goebbels and Maclean. In 1956 Mr Lewine gave evidence to a Senate security committee in Washington. He told the senators of General Zerkov's allegations and repeated the story of as a Scot and an intellectual who was a "natural-born communist of arctic races."

Maclean's resignation from the United States "was too impulsive to identify" as the time the Foreign Office told The Times that the informant was "not a communist."

When Maclean was asked if he was natural, he suggested that he must have been the man.

Nationalists reassert demands for devolution

Ny-Michael Haffield
Political Reporter

The severely depleted Westminster ranks of Scottish and Welsh nationalism yesterday launched another attempt to force the Government action or devolution.

Referring to the Government's proposals for Northern Ireland, they wrote to Mr. Margaret Thatcher, registering the strongest objection to the conspicuous way the Government addressed the issue to the government of Scotland and Wales.

Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee East), one of the two surviving SNP members remaining after the general election, said yesterday that the Government were now "back to the drawing board" for the Scottish and Welsh devolution.

While the Prime Minister is unlikely to be moved by such sentiments, the letter asks her to explain the "hypocrisy" of the situation whereby the Government has now prepared a new bill for the devolution of power for self-government which far outran that which the Conservatives, in opposition

Clegg 'a new pay board'

document expresses a willingness to consider the institution of a parliament for Ulster.

Mrs. Thatcher is told in the letter: "If you are wise you will sustain the advance of the process of democracy by giving Scotland, Wales and

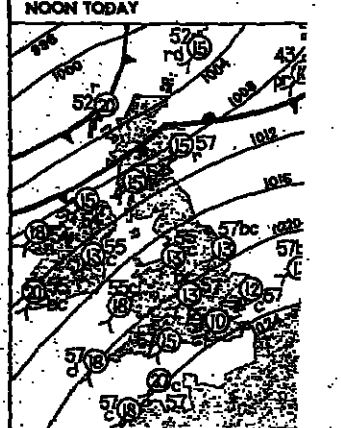
sion, which had been overlooked by the media, indicated that it expected the commission not to

Correction
Instruments capable of detecting one ten-thousandth of microcurie per centimetre of radioactivity were used during tests.

New departmental select committees approved

WEATHER FORECAST AND RECORD

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on adjoining page)



Home air fares up by 10%

Up by 10%
Edinburgh will be £41, against £37 now. The London-Aberdeen single fare will be £45.50 (£41.90), and that for Belfast-Liverpool £25 (£22).

In a few cases the authority rejected increases or granted less than was requested. The London-Belfast fare, for instance, remains £37 and that for Birmingham-Belfast £31.70. A token increase of 70p to £26 was granted between London and Manchester.

Today W. coast, and hills, hill fog

Sun rises: 7.39 am. **Sun sets:** 3.58 pm.
Moon rises: 12.34 am. **Moon sets:** 1.43 pm.
Full Moon: December 3.
Leaving up: 4.28 pm to 7.10 am.
High Water: London: Bridge, 5.57 am, 6.11 pm (20.1ft); 8.51 pm, 9.44 am (20.9ft). Avonmouth: 1.18 pm, 10.34 pm (34.9ft). 2.23 pm, 11.07 pm (35.6ft).
Low Water: London: Bridge, 19.19ft; 6.3 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft). Avonmouth: 1.4 pm, 6.3m (20.6ft). Liverpool: 5.49 am, 7.3m (25.5ft). Liverpool: 8.48 am, 6.2m (26.9ft).

A very mild SW breeze covers all areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London & East Angles: SE, gen.

patches, bright intervals; wind SW, strong; max temp 14° (57° F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals; typically morning, occasional drizzle in places; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11° or 12° (52° to 54° F).
NE, NW-Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind W or NW, moderate or strong; spread and persistent during day; hill fog; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13° (55° F).
Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times; hill fog; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11° or 12° (52° to 54° F).
Outlook for tomorrow and

Friday: Rain in places but colder weather with showers expected to

4 sunny interval; wind: SW,
 moderate or fresh; max temp
 64; min 44; C: 18.3, 5.6
 Channel Islands, SW England,
 Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man :
 Mainly dry, occasional drizzle on
 10
 WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY: MIDDAY : c, cloud; d, drizzle ;
 fair, f, fair; s, sun; sn, snow.
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Correction

Instruments capable of detecting one ten-thousandth of microcurie per centimetre of radiation were used during tests in the smallpox investigation at Birmingham University, and in one two-millionth, as stated in report on November 17.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 61 to 71 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.22 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.08 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,000 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices :

[illegible]


Flitton International
London
22 Park Lane

HOME NEWS

World oil output is not expected to exceed present level again, EEC chief warns Belvoir inquiry

John Young, EEC chief, said today that the world oil production would not exceed present levels again, Mr. Leonard Williams, director General of the EEC, said today.

Giving evidence on the Belvoir inquiry into the National Coal Board's application to mine in Vale of Belvoir, he said that two years ago the EEC was predicting that by the end of 1980 it would need to import 42 million barrels a day from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

It could expect no more than the present 31 million barrels a day.

We therefore face an energy almost immediately, and gap must be filled by fuels other than oil, he continued.

Coming years would be characterized by continued pressures on prices, and also the danger of renewed interruption, political otherwise.

The EEC had fixed a ceiling on oil imports for 1985 of 470 million tonnes. Between now and 1985 it expected a 25 per cent increase in the burning of solid fuels in power stations.

Present plans envisaged a further 30 gigawatts (30,000 megawatts) of coal-fired power station capacity, of which 18 GW would be added between now and 1985.

Turning to nuclear power, he observed that by 1985 capacity would be only about 73GW, against the 160GW originally hoped for.

About 22 GW of oil-fired generating capacity was planned or under construction, and EEC policy was to persuade member countries to switch as much of that as possible to solid fuels. If nothing was done, the oil imports ceiling was certain to be breached after 1985.

He believed that by the year 2000 coal imports to the EEC would be some 150 million tonnes a year, four times their present level. But countries like the United States, for reasons of national security, might well change their minds about permitting continued exports.

His commission strongly believed that coal production

within the EEC should be at least restored to its 1973 level of 250 million tonnes a year, compared with 210 million tonnes in 1978, and the only significant opportunities for increased production were in Britain and West Germany.

Unless the EEC maintained its own production, it might find itself seeking more coal than world markets could provide. The prospect of Britain becoming a coal-exporting country in energy was of considerable importance to the Community's security, he added.

Questioned by Mr. Peter Boydell, QC, for the Alliance, a group of parish councils, local farmers and the National Farmers' Union, Mr. Williams said that one reason why EEC coal production had declined was that member governments had not yet learnt the lessons of the Yom Kippur war.

Mr. Boydell suggested that it was because of the weak powers of implementation available to the commission.

Mr. Williams maintained that coal and nuclear power should not be seen as competitors, because the world needed as much of both as it could get.

Longer jail for bag snatchers urged

Stiffer sentences for handbag snatchers were called for yesterday in the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board's annual report, which makes special mention of that crime in a year when a record £13m was paid to victims of crimes of violence.

The frequency and seriousness of the offence, the source of about 3.6 per cent of all applications, warrants consideration of deterrent sentences, the report says.

Broken bones in middle-aged and elderly people do not always mend readily and many victims suffer permanent disability. Often victims are afraid to go out at night, which severely affects their social life.

Such attacks often "cast a severe blight upon the victims for the rest of their lives".

The report gives the example of a blind woman, aged 66, who was the victim of handbag snatchers three times in four years; each time she was injured and once her wrist was broken.

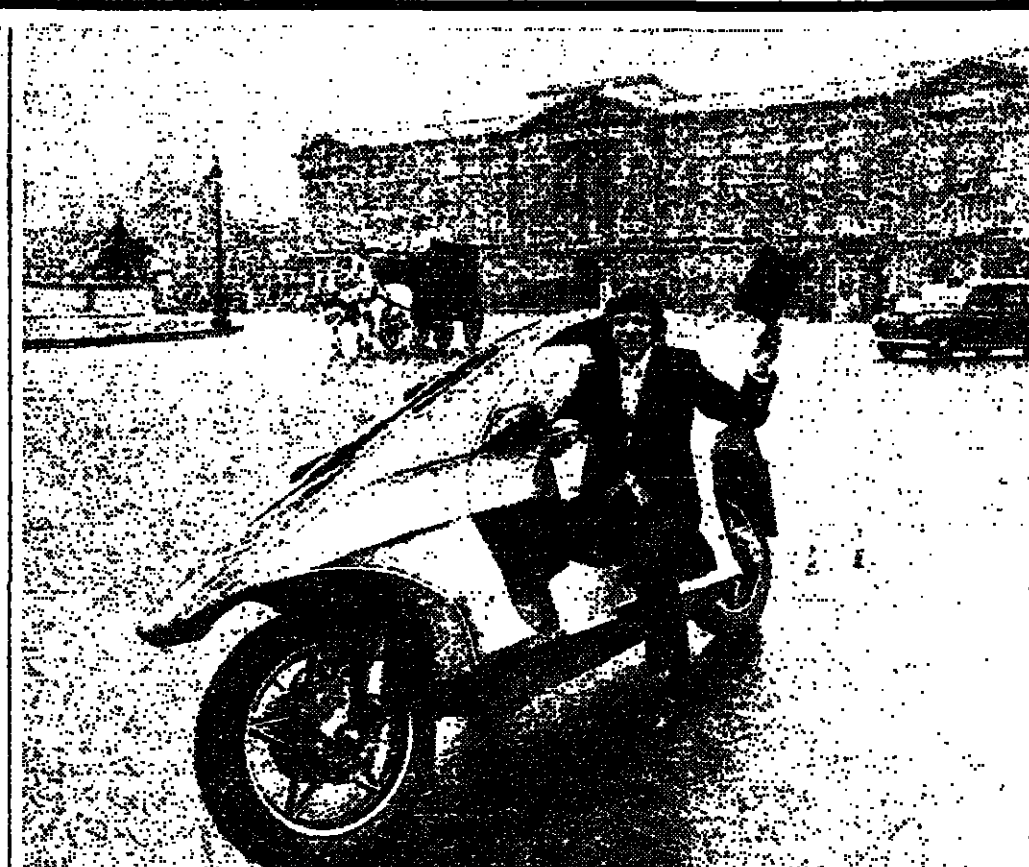
In the year ended March 31, 1979, a record 21,960 applications for compensation were made, although not all those eligible to claim apply, partly because some victims want to forget the experience as quickly as possible.

The year's highest award was £74,714, to a man now aged 26 who was stabbed in the back by two men who were never traced.

Awards went to 3,065 policemen (more than 15 per cent of all resolved cases), 458 more than last year.

In all, £50,460,278 went to victims in England (8,072,616 last year), £2,132,471 in Scotland (£1,706,523) and £452,892 in Wales (£327,374).

Fifteenth Report and Accounts of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (Cumb 7752, Stationery Office; £1.25).



Phil Read, former world motor cycle champion, arriving on a Quasar at Buckingham Palace yesterday to receive the insignia of the MBE.

Fewer high tar brands of cigarette on sale

By John Roper, Health Services Correspondent

The availability of cigarettes with a high tar content, those most likely to be harmful to health, has dropped to 13 brands of 129 on sale, the Department of Health said yesterday.

The average tar yield of brands is more than 4 per cent less than in the previous table. That was based on sampling between February and July, 1978, before the introduction in September, 1978, of supplementary tax on cigarettes yielding 20 mg or more of tar. Then 33 brands of 127 yielded 20 mg or more of tar.

The new table, distributed to health workers and to post offices, gives a warning of the serious risk to health from smoking.

Deaths increase: A rise in the number of women smokers has been reflected by a sharp increase in the number of cancer deaths, the anti-smoking pressure group, ASH, said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Over the past 10 years female deaths from cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lungs rose by half, compared with an 8 per cent increase in men.

Thirty out of every 100,000 women in Britain died from that cause last year, compared with 20 in 1969. The figure for men rose from 104 to 112.

Extra petrol tax proposed to pay for development of new fuels

Source: Wright, Editor

Proposals have been made for a new petrol tax to be levied on petrol at the pumps. The tax would serve two purposes.

It would make petrol prices vulnerable to severe fluctuations in the world oil market, provide finance for development of alternative fuels and for the purchase of new equipment and systems with the change traditional supplies of oil.

A suggestion is made by Deryck Laming, senior partner of the exploration geologists, Herrington Associates, Dr. Michael Patrick, of the department of chemical engineering, Exeter University, a quarterly magazine of the Institution of Geologists.

A review of oil reserves, estimates of the size of unconventional natural hydrocarbon reserves and the prospect for alternative fuels, they produce moderately optimistic, if not optimistic, forecast.

Indeed, they ask if oil is very expensive, consider that whisky is £13 a gallon, £1,000 a barrel, and the spirit £5 a gallon, water and washing-up liquid.

An analysis of price trends, and government policies, ites how marginal fields

can become money-spinners worth developing for production overnight.

But although these mechanisms in effect increase energy reserves, they do not give stability to prices or lay the foundation for developing future energy sources.

Factors affecting supply and demand would mean that no conventional petroleum supplies would be available for general use by the year 2020, and resources earmarked for alternative projects would be exhausted by about 2100.

However, the production of unconventional natural hydrocarbon supplies from the vast deposits of heavy oil and tar sands was technically possible, but prospects for accelerating the small-scale development now in progress were not bright before 2000.

Huge bucket-wheel excavators and draglines dig up the mineral, which then goes through a heat treatment plant in a shot-water process before reaching the stage needed to crack the heavy molecules into compounds suitable for use as fuel and for raw materials for the chemical industry.

Potential reserves from that source are far greater than the traditional oil reserves, but extracting that synthetic crude will be very expensive.

Among alternative fuel sources, liquid fuels are con-

sidered the best option in the shorter term. That includes production of ethyl alcohol, methanol and synthetic crudes from coal.

In the United Kingdom a variety of supplies is available, and when they are coupled with fuel conservation and a significant investment in alternative projects it should be possible to avoid serious difficulties before the next century.

But in spite of several years of the "Save It" campaign, advances in fuel conservation have been minor. Hence the necessary improvements need to be prompted by the price mechanism, backed by firm fiscal measures, but with relief for the less well off and a capacity for cushioning against external price changes.

That is where the conservation tax applies, to bring the price at the pump to about £1.40 a gallon, but with 3p of the tax remitted for each 1p rise in the basic price, averaged over each preceding month.

That acts as a cushion because, as the cost of crude oil goes up, the price at the pumps rises by a smaller proportion, thus creating less of a shock to the consumer. By the same token, if the price of crude oil went down, the proportion would be adjusted similarly by a lower proportion.

£40 licence was needed for BBC's plans

By Kenneth Goshing, Arts Reporter

The BBC would have required a colour licence fee of more than £40 instead of the £34 it got last Friday fully to implement its plans for the next 10 years, and to stay competitive with independent television, Mr. Gerard Mansell, deputy managing director of BBC Television, said yesterday.

He told the Broadcasting Press Guild in London that the BBC had presented the Home Office with a list of proposed developments, phased year by year.

These included replacement of worn out plant, moving from expensive rented accommodation in central London, extending regional radio services, opening about 27 local

£40 licence was needed for BBC's plans

radio stations, improving the quality of television by reducing the number of repeats and purchased programmes, showing more afternoon and late evening programmes, providing an hour a week in Welsh, and repaying the £50m deficit.

It was, Mr. Mansell said, a modest, well balanced plan, which, if adopted, and if the inflation rate had been 10 per cent a year over the next two years, would have meant a fee of about £35. But inflation was now more than 10 per cent.

If the present rate was maintained throughout the whole of that period, to do everything proposed would mean a fee of £39. With the independent television settlement, if there was not to have been a two-tier system of broadcasting of "private affluence and public

squalor", the fee would have gone up at least another £1. It would be quite a long job to decide which of the plans to retain, Mr. Mansell said.

On the recent disciplining of the editor of Panorama and the head of television current affairs after the BBC's filming in Carrickmore, Mr. Mansell, who was acting director-general at the time of the hearings, said he had not acted under political pressure.

Asked if the programme on the IRA's history would still go out, he replied: "Quite possibly. I certainly would not rule it out."

He added that if the team had been involved in news gathering, the item would have appeared that night on the nine o'clock news, and no big dispute would have developed.

Cannabis grown in couple's home

Ian Parmenter, aged 24, a graduate engineer, and his wife, Jacqueline, aged 27, a teacher, were fined £500 each by magistrates at Halesowen, West Midlands, yesterday on cannabis charges.

Detectives were said to have found six cannabis plants growing in pots in the living room of their home in Avon Road, Halesowen. They admitted possessing, cultivating and permitting the smoking of cannabis.

its threat Highland helicopters

Ronald Faux

Land, according to Captain Ian Boulter, is the perfect for a helicopter service. In towns separated by miles of rural roads, and in ranges the helicopter into its own. Where roads are choked with in summer and snow in the helicopter is a proven

main Boulter is chief pilot of first scheduled helicopter service in Scotland, which time is also the world's. The service, between Fort William and Fort William, 180 miles away in the end region, is threatened withdrawal of the subsidy maintains it.

Weekday flights began ago they have carried three eight hundred passengers. Support came from the district and regional council and the Highlands and Development Board. But too heavy a burden on the Highland Council, which decided to continue its only until next February, time for talks with parties.

Booked, the service carries four passengers, but Boulter believes that in its experimental year it has well—far better than the scheduled flight and subsidised between and Skye. That now four thousand people a day and has been subsidised 1975 by the Scottish Department.

helicopter service is run in the Highlands, which widen the scope to take Oban, Oban and Lochailort, when aircraft would a from a shanty pitch.

William is growing as a for industry, and he says the helicopter has the area much more live to businessmen. The takes 40 minutes, in of some four hours by and costs £27.50.

ain Boulter thought that who complained about rates were wrong. "Sixty of our passengers have local folk. If you take into the real cost of driving Glasgow, the time it takes is no so significant different", he said.

Expanding forests seen as a threat to rare birds

From Our Own Correspondent, Edinburgh

Forests are a growing threat to some rare birds, including the golden eagle, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says. As new forests are planted, particularly in Scotland, the hunting terrain for the eagle is reduced, threatening a severe decline in their numbers.

Merlin falcons are also at risk and the United Kingdom populations of both species are of international importance in nature conservation.

That view was given yesterday in the winter issue of Birds, the society's magazine. Already widespread planting have driven away many bird populations in south-west Scotland and Wales, yet the Forestry Commission was considering the case for greatly expanded operations.

A further 4,500,000 acres of trees are to be added, doubling the land under conifer plantation over the next fifty years.

The society acknowledges that Britain could benefit from having more home-grown timber, but does not accept that forestry has a prior claim among other upland users.

It says that recreation, tourism and wildlife conservation must also be taken into account. But forestry, like agriculture, is exempt from normal planning controls and where conflict occurs the system has a built-in bias towards forestry.

The society believes there should be an agreed strategy for using land subject to public scrutiny, under which the Forestry Commission should operate if further large-scale planting is proposed.

Mr. David Minns, who handles conservation issues in Scotland for the society, said yesterday that nearly 30,000 pairs of British golden eagles nested in Scotland.

The commission may claim, he said, that woodland increased the number of red species, but both the golden eagle and the merlin falcon could not breed successfully if trees gave protection to their natural prey.

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Youths get five years over woman's death

Three young men said to have caused the death of a woman shopkeeper, aged 64, whom they robbed of £750, were each jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr. Eileen Comfort, of Seven Kings, London, died five months after the attack.

Barry Ashmore Edwards, aged 17, unemployed, of Dunkeith Road, Dagenham, London, and Matthew Harrison, aged 17, labourer, of Mayfield Road, Dagenham, pleaded not guilty to murder.

The jury found Mr. Harrison not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. They were unable to agree over Mr. Edwards, and the eight men and four women were discharged by Mr. Justice Lawson.

Yesterday Mr. Edwards changed his plea to guilty to manslaughter and the court accepted this plea. John Arthur O'Leary, aged 18, unemployed, of Green Lane, Seven Kings, had already pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

Each received three years for manslaughter, five years for robbery, to which they had pleaded guilty, and six months for offences in connection with a car, the sentences to run concurrently.

Psychiatric unit at hospital is reprieved

The psychiatric unit of the Henderson Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, against the closure of which in January its medical director and medical staff have campaigned, has been granted a reprieve.

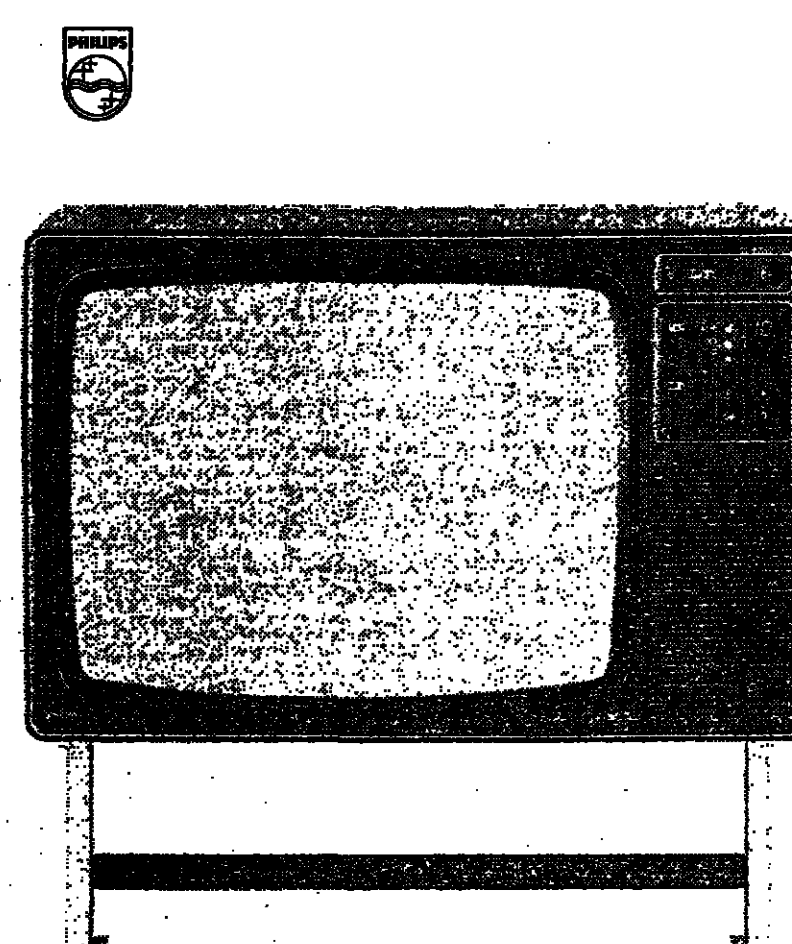
The South West Thames Regional Health Authority has agreed that funds will be provided to keep the unit going until the end of next March. Meanwhile negotiations will continue with the regional authority and the Department of Health on long-term funding.

Dr. J. Stuart Whiteley, the medical director, said yesterday "The future remains uncertain and therefore the fight has to be intensified. The issues are that we like other specialized units, give a supra-regional service, accepting patients from all over the country."

The unit has pioneered the treatment of psychopathic patients and law breakers.

Judge dies in hotel

Judge George Heron collapsed and died in his hotel room at Northampton yesterday shortly before he was due to hear evidence on the seventh day of a trial at the city's crown court. He lived at Moseley, Birmingham. He was 68.



The Infra-red Remote Control System of our Hi-Fi TV will adjust brightness, colour, or change channels instantaneously, from wherever you choose to watch.

It will also turn up the sound. And that's particularly important because this set sounds like no other.

It's a 26 inch television built with the ear of the audio enthusiast in mind.

For in addition to excellent picture quality, this remarkable television boasts a 10 watt amplifier and a two-way speaker system built to the TV equivalent of DIN Hi-Fi standards.

This makes it possible to get the most out of TV sound.

Naturally there's a headphone socket and a tape connection facility.

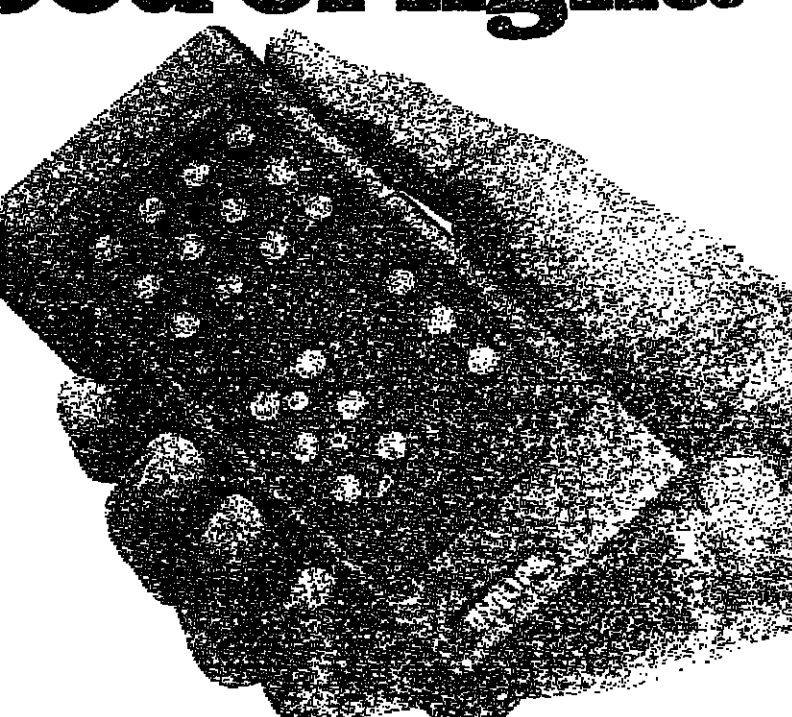
And, inside the set front panel, even individual controls for treble, bass and pre-set volume.

A Hi-Fi television will add immeasurably to the enjoyment of sitting down for your favourite programme, while the remote control unit will add simply to the time you can spend sitting down.

Ask your Philips Video dealer to give you a demonstration soon.

Philips Video. Simply years ahead.

Turn up the sound at the speed of light.



PHILIPS REMOTE CONTROL. TELEVISION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.

For a limited period only
a chauffeur's uniform
will be provided with
every Toyota Crown, with
our compliments.

covered reclining front seats with adjustable and removable head-restraints, individual map reading lights, stereo radio and auto-reverse cassette player, quartz clock, cigar lighter and electric windows should meet with his approval.

As will the adjustable lumbar support for his poor back.

Still, enough of James.

Now that you know the Crown will take good care of the staff, it's time to think of yourself.

CROWN THROUGH THE EYES THAT MATTER.

Sink into the plush comfort of the rear seats, light yourself a cigar and adjust the air-purification and air conditioning to suit yourself on the central rear console.

Try the self-seeking stereo radio or stereo cassette player.

Peruse the brochure using the individual reading light provided for the purpose.

Surrounded by all this luxury one could be forgiven for overlooking some of the Crown's more practical safety features.

The unique central door locking system for instance. It comes on automatically when the car reaches 15 mph.

The tinted glass which reduces glare.

The lights on the dashboard that warn of headlamp, tail or stoplight failure and low brake fluid, plus hazard warning and rear door warning lights.

And of course the safety belts both front and rear.

As you can see the Toyota Crown is perfectly equipped for the awesome responsibility of carrying its Very Important Person from A to B.

And it can get you there at a very respectable 20 mpg* thanks to a whispering 2563 cc. engine that's capable of 100 mph.

All of which would count for nought if the Crown, like all Toyotas, wasn't reliable.

Something that should be music to James' ears.

When one is wearing a brand new uniform one doesn't want to get out and get under, does one?

No other car maker goes to such lengths to keep up your appearances.

But when one has gone to the trouble of building a motor car as luxurious and sophisticated as the Crown it would be sacrilege for James to look any less immaculate than his surroundings. Hence, if you'll excuse the vulgarity, our 'special offer'.

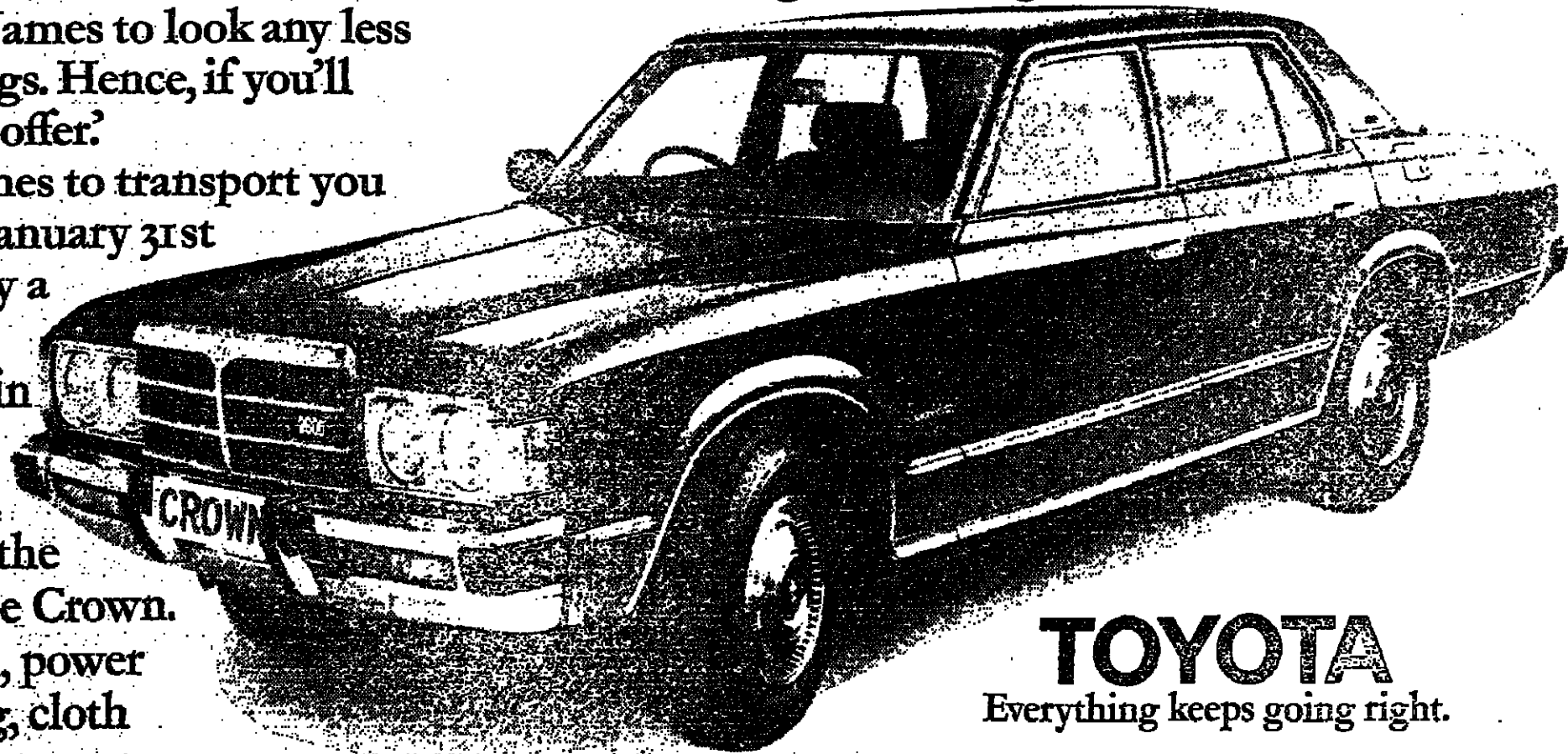
May we suggest you ask James to transport you along to our showrooms before January 31st for a test drive and then hopefully a fitting.

(James will find the address in Yellow Pages).

CROWN THROUGH JAMES' EYES.

James will be impressed by the working conditions offered by the Crown.

The automatic transmission, power assisted steering, air conditioning, cloth



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WEST EUROPE

The way Herr Strauss fascinates Germans

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Nov 27

An eminent psychiatrist has said that Herr Franz Josef Strauss unleashes in West Germans the same kind of irrational and unconscious reactions that contributed to the rise of Nazism. Herr Strauss's bid for the chancellorship in next year's Bundestag election will be the "first really pitiless test of democratic maturity we have had to face," he said.

Professor Horst Eberhard Richter of the psychosomatics and psychotherapy department at Gießen University, expressed his concern in an article in the weekly news magazine, *Die Zeit*, at the contradictory attitude many West Germans have to Herr Strauss. Many people who have serious doubts about him are also fascinated by the same things in him that shock them.

Danger may not in Herr Strauss's powerful and controversial personality, but in the unconscious effects it has on people, Professor Richter wrote. Herr Strauss's image as a strong, swashbuckling figure who charges around apparently successful in ignoring all the rules "tended to compensate for the inferiority complexes and bottled-up resentments of ordinary people."

Professor Richter asked whether Herr Strauss was not "a kind of Muhammad Ali of the great political stage (who represents) the fulfilment of that dream of invincible omnipotence and grandiosity which ordinary people can never achieve."

On the collective level, Professor Richter suggested that people unconsciously wanted Herr Strauss to wipe out that depressing national self-doubt and guilt feelings (about the past) which a certain number of Germans still only regard as penance arbitrarily demanded from abroad.

They felt "it is time finally to boast and show what we Germans think of ourselves and to demand the high position in the world which has long and unjustly been denied us."

That tendency to over-compensate for inferiority complexes, "is rightly considered a typical weakness of the so-called German national character, and is feared abroad."

It makes people susceptible to political trends which make up for defective personal self-esteem by enhancing national feelings.

Herr Strauss, he said, represented a provocation, not as a person, but because he set off a reaction which had already become a mass phenomenon in West Germany, and was thus an important part of German political reality.

If Germans were to learn from the mass psychology of fascism, they must realize that this weakness plus the tendency to be easily swayed, was "the most explosive reaction-potential which we have to control with the greatest care if the worst is to be prevented."

Professor Richter said West Germans must actively try to combat these tendencies lurking within many of themselves, though how many was difficult to estimate.

The success or failure of this undertaking would show whether democracy had really taken root in most of the population, or whether, as pessimists claimed, it was merely a facade of conformity that hid powerful residues of national resentment.

French MPs discuss abortion law in a dispassionate mood

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 27

The debate on the law on abortion opened today in the National Assembly in a distinctly more dispassionate atmosphere than five years ago, when it was first adopted on a trial basis.

But the issue remains the subject of violent controversy in the press and public between the advocates of legalized abortion and those, notably the Roman Catholic hierarchy, who continue to regard abortion as an "act of death."

If the opposition is united in demanding a liberalization of the present law, the parties of the government majority are as deeply divided as ever between its supporters and opponents.

M. Jacques Chirac, the President of the Gaullist RPR, threw his weight into the scales yesterday against the permanent adoption of the law. Although he was speaking "in a personal capacity" and members of his party are free to vote according to their conscience, his stand may sway an even greater number of them to vote it down than in 1975, when he was Prime Minister.

The Veil law, as it is called after Mme Simone Veil, who was at the time Minister of Health, was not the "ultimate resort" in cases of hardship it was meant to be, M. Chirac said, but was increasingly resorted to for reasons of personal convenience, and has

therefore become "a method of birth control."

But Dr Bernard Pons, the Secretary-General of the RPR and a physician, has come out even more unequivocally in favour of the law than he did in 1975.

There is little doubt that the permanent enforcement of the law will be adopted by a substantial majority at the end of the two-day debate, with the help, as last time, of the Socialists and Communists, even if their amendments are rejected.

They will most probably prefer the Veil law, with, as they see it, all its imperfections, to a return to the repressive legislation of 1920. The Socialists, however, will show their hand only tomorrow evening.

The more dispassionate atmosphere of the debate reflects an evolution in the mood of the country, and of the majority of the medical profession.

According to an opinion poll carried out by the *Sofres* and published yesterday by *Le Figaro*, 64 per cent of those asked are in favour of the legislation of abortion, and 29 per cent against. Only 10 per cent are in favour of repression of abortion; 40 per cent think the Veil law is badly enforced; 16 per cent think that it is too liberal.

Finally 45 per cent think that the law will be permanently adopted. The figures are remarkably similar to those of five years ago.

Bayeux creates new showplace for Tapestry

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 27

A new home is to be created for the Bayeux Tapestry so that it can be better and more safely displayed to the 300,000 people who come to see it every year.

Since 1914 it has been housed on the walls of a relatively small room in the old Bishop's Palace near the Cathedral in Bayeux. The town has now acquired the large seventeenth-century seminary and plans to convert this into a cultural centre round an exhibition hall for the tapestry. The hall will be fireproofed and kept at a constant humidity.

The 75yd tapestry tells the story of William the Conqueror's victory at Hastings.

Italy to raise museum charges

Rome, Nov 27—Italy plans to

raise the entry charges to state-owned museums at present among the lowest in Europe. Charges will be increased from 100 or 200 lire to 1,000 lire (55p).

Present entry fees do not even cover the cost of printing the tickets and paying museum attendants, Signor Egidio Ariosto, the Minister of Culture, said today.—*Reuters*.

Air Portugal strike

Lisbon, Nov 27—Air Portugal

ground staff went on strike for four hours causing cancellation of several domestic and international flights. The staff demand reclassification of certain jobs with higher salaries.

Basque MP boycotts the Madrid parliament

From Harry Debellius Madrid, Nov 27

Señor Juan Maria Bandrés, a lawyer who specializes in the defence of Basque extremists, has temporarily abandoned his seat in the Congress of Deputies in order "to remain in Euzkadi (the Basque country) defending those who evidently need me more than in Parliament," it was learnt here today.

Señor Bandrés, a Congressman for the Guipuzcoa representing the Basque left's electoral coalition of Euzkadiko Ezkerra, told Señor Landelino Lavilla, the chairman of the Congress, by letter that his decision was also motivated by "calumnious" allegations linking him to the still unsolved kidnapping of Señor Javier Rupérez, a fellow MP, by the secessionist terrorist movement ETA.

Señor Bandrés's refusal to occupy his seat without specifically renouncing it places him

in a position similar in some ways to that of one senator and three deputies of the pro-ETA Herri Batasuna (Peoples' Unity) coalition, who have boycotted parliament.

It means that nearly one-fifth of the congressmen elected to represent the three Basque provinces covered by the new home-rule statute are deliberately refraining from exercising their mandate in the national Parliament.

Señor Bandrés was careful to point out that his attitude was not one of disdain for the Parliament, adding that his stand "should not be confused with that of others which I respect but do not share."

He said that his temporary withdrawal "will not be any obstacle to my speaking out or voting in plenary sessions of Congress or in committee meetings whenever I consider that I should do so in favour of the Basque people and the workers of all Spain."

Austria quashes supply of arms to China

From Our Correspondent Vienna, Nov 27

Herr Willibald Pahr, Austria's Foreign Minister, has denied accusations that Austria has had to abandon a lucrative arms deal with China because of a Russian veto. The accusations concerned a possible order of between 250,000 and 350,000 Steyr A.U.G. automatic rifles for the Chinese Army.

According to sources in Vienna, the Chinese, who had shown interest in ordering the rifles, were told that they could not purchase them.

Austria, a neutral country, has a law which forbids the sale of arms to "areas of tension". Russia regards its Chinese border as an area of tension and it was clear to the Austrian authorities that if the order was placed the Russians would protest. The potential sale was thus quashed before the order was received.

Man accused of spying on manoeuvres

From Our Correspondent Vienna, Nov 27

Austria has arrested Kurt Schilling, aged 57, a Swiss citizen who is accused of spying for an East European country during last week's military manoeuvres, the largest Austria has held since the Second World War.

Mr Schilling, who says he is a management consultant, was arrested while driving through the manoeuvres area in a rented car containing powerful transmission equipment.

After the same car had been seen in the area for three nights, the security services became suspicious. What puzzles the Austrian authorities is why any country would have sent a spy. More than 1,000 official observers, including several hundred East Europeans, followed the manoeuvres continuously.



Artist jailed: A 34-year-old artist, Mr Matthijs Rem, was jailed for six months in Amsterdam yesterday and ordered to be detained during the Queen's pleasure for wilful damage to the Van Gogh painting 'The Potato Eaters' shown above. In March

Mr Rem made a 4in scratch with a key on the picture—his second attack on a Van Gogh work. A year earlier he had slashed a self-portrait with a knife, but was not prosecuted because he was held to be not responsible for his actions.

W Berlin plan to invite Czech author

From Our Correspondent Berlin, Nov 27

The president of the Free University of Berlin who invited Herr Rudolf Bahro, the Marxist critic of the East German regime, to lecture to his students next term is also considering asking Mr Pavel Kohout, the Czechoslovak playwright, to lecture

rights activist, has been prevented from returning home from Vienna and stripped of his citizenship.

The idea of inviting Mr Kohout was originally made by Dr Peter Glopz, the West Berlin senator in charge of science and research.

Herr Bahro's proposed lectures have drawn criticism from some quarters. In an interview, however, Senator Glopz said that in his opinion the views

propounded by Herr Bahro about socialism with a human face could give an interesting impetus to the debate on socialism in West Berlin.

Outcry over Saarland fingerprints files

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Nov 26

The Saarland Ministry of the Interior is trying to find out how the fingerprints of about 500,000 innocent citizens came to be stored illegally in the cellars of the Saarland security service.

It also wants to know what, if anything, the security service has been doing with them. The newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* said today there were indications that it had used them frequently.

West German law expressly forbids the police and security services to take fingerprints of people unless criminal proceedings are formally opened against them.

The discovery comes after a series of cases in which the federal or Land security services have allegedly used either illegal or questionable methods of gathering information.

Herr Alfred Wilhelm, the Saarland Interior Minister, has dispelled initial fears that the security service had been collecting the fingerprints illicitly.

He said they dated from the period between 1948 and 1956 when the Saarland was under French occupation and inhabitants who applied for identity documents had to have their fingerprints taken as well as supply passport photographs and details of membership in the Nazi party.

He wanted to know how the 268 files containing these details were not destroyed when the Land became part of West Germany. How they came into the possession of the security service and why, when the

security service moved to new premises, they were moved there and kept even after a law of 1978 severely limited the storage of such data about private citizens.

Herr Wilhelm said that as far as he knew the files had been used twice, to identify mutilated victims of a mining disaster and of an aircraft crash.

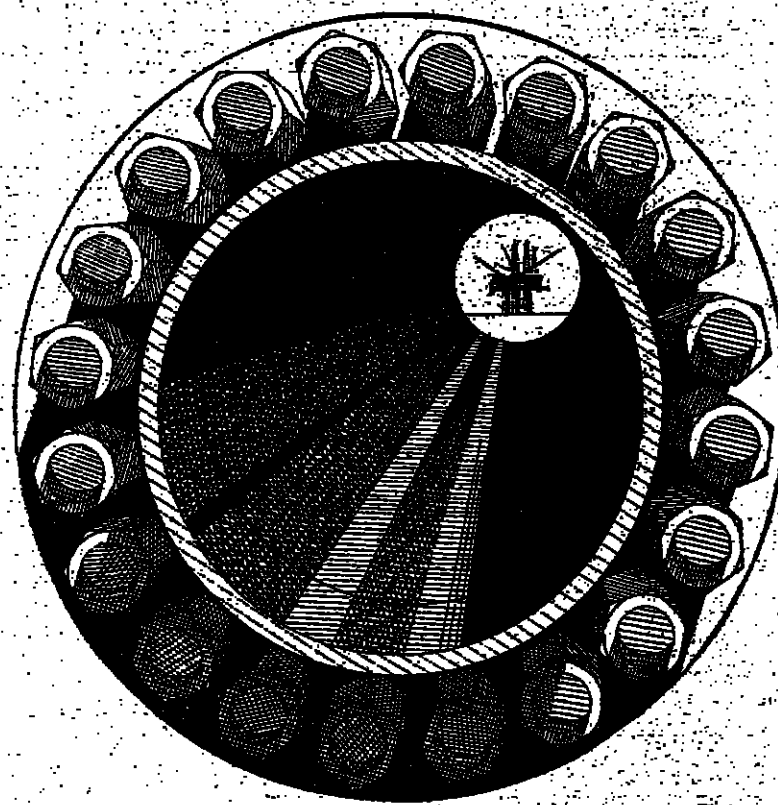
When he found out about the files after journalists from an illustrated magazine started investigating, he had them removed to the ministry and locked up in a safe place which no one might enter without his personal permission.

He explained that he did not destroy them immediately because he had to ascertain whether the law required him to destroy material on Nazi membership too. The investigation is expected to take two to three weeks.

The Bavarian Ministry of the Interior admitted today that the border police had been taking down the passport details and car numbers of travellers crossing into Czechoslovakia.

A spokesman said that this information, which had been collected since 1952, was used by the police, the public prosecutor, the security service and other offices. Herr Gerold Tandler, the Minister of the Interior, had learnt of the practice only in April this year and ordered a comprehensive report.

The disclosure is expected to create further embarrassment for Herr Tandler after the outcry over the practice of the Bavarian border guards of sending fleeing East Europeans back whence they came.



Pipe dream?

Wouldn't it be nice if North Sea oilfields could provide an extra source of energy as important as oil itself?

In fact they do: natural gas.

Most of Britain's gas comes from the Southern North Sea gasfields. But in the North Sea oilfields, gas also comes up mixed with the oil.

Unfortunately, bringing it ashore isn't so easy.

You could build a special pipeline — at a cost of perhaps £1 million a mile. Or, if someone else's pipeline passes nearby, you might be able to rent a share of theirs.

Failing that, you'd have to burn the gas off at the production platform — unless you

could inject it back into the oil reservoir for future use. That's technically difficult, and sometimes only possible to a limited extent. Mobil has been doing it longer than anyone else in the British sector of the North Sea, at our Beryl field; but we'll still have to recover the gas eventually.

Now studies show that a pipeline may be worth building, and we're working with the British Gas Corporation to see if we can extend the idea to cover other fields as well. We're considering a 400-mile gas-gathering system to link Beryl and several other fields to the national grid at the Scottish coast.

It could save small, otherwise

uneconomic gas deposits from being flared away; and the liquids produced with the gas would provide a valuable alternative to oil for Britain's petrochemical industry.

The pipeline would be one of the biggest engineering jobs ever undertaken in the North Sea — and awesomely expensive. But there's now a strong prospect that it will become reality, extending Britain's years of energy self-sufficiency.

Today it's no longer a pipedream.

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مركزاً من رلاصل

Zambia to claim £1,500m indemnity from oil firms

Difficulties of monitoring ceasefire

aim £1,500m in oil firms

Pakistani reporter in martial law court

ments in Iran and Afghanistan and that he had never visited Baluchistan.

Unserviceable radar may rule out battle of pupils and their US masters

Doubts about capability of Iran's Air Force

mander-in-chief of the three services. The Shah never created a chief of staff, relying on the principle of divided rule to safeguard his regime from military coups. Until now, at least, Iran's Revolutionary Council has been content to maintain this system to the letter.

Opposition supporters 'shot dead in Lesotho'

Lesotho authorities as insurgents attacked his village.

Dr Kissinger

Dr Kissinger berated by 'Pravda'

breeding herd in South-West Africa's Etosha Pan Game Reserve. Lions entering the special enclosure are shot in sight to protect the rare buck.

Iranian envoy finds moral support in Moscow

America short of flags to burn in hostage fervour


shot for Bo

Some militants still holding out in mosque tunnels

up with chain saws for their ivory tusks and hoofs, which are also considered game prizes.

'Rare buck shot for Botha feast'

Mr. de Wet has admitted he



WOOLWICH

EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

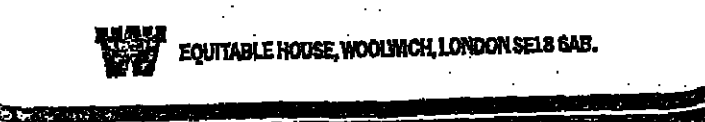
Increased interest rates

The following rates of interest will apply from
1st December 1979 until further notice.

	Rate paid per annum	Gross equivalent with insurance at 25%
Share Accounts	10.50%	15.00%
Monthly Income Shares		
Ordinary Accounts	10.50%	15.00%
2 year term	11.00%	15.71%
3 year term	11.50%	16.43%
4 year term	12.00%	17.14%
5 year term	12.50%	17.86%
Savings Plan Accounts	11.75%	16.79%
Deposit Accounts (Ordinary Personal)	10.25%	14.64%
Investment Certificates (Current issue)		
2 year term	11.00%	15.71%
3 year term	11.50%	16.43%
4 year term	12.00%	17.14%
5 year term	12.50%	17.86%

*The rate of interest on other Certificates will be increased by 1.75%.

Mortgages. The rate of interest charged on new repayment mortgages will be increased to 15% forthwith. The rate of interest charged on existing repayment mortgages will be increased to 15% on 1st January 1980 or 1st March 1980 in accordance with the terms of the mortgage contracts. The rates of interest charged on other types of existing mortgages will be increased by 3.25%.



WOOLWICH

EQUITABLE HOUSE, WOOLWICH, LONDON SE18 6AB.

RSEAS

American Bible movement on air
southern Lebanon with the
word of God and a renegade major

Christopher Walker
n, Lebanon, Nov 27

sting a curious blend
readings, anti-Pales-
propaganda, country
messages from the
Lebanese army offi-
Saad Haddad, the
Hope has established
ion as one of the
nre unusual radio

nearly three months
a rendition of the
teme song specially
by Pat Boone, the
singer, it has become
al weapon in the
of "Free Lebanon".

backed buffer zone
nches for 50 miles
length of Israel's
order.

Initially with
aised in voluntary
ns from the Ameri-
belt, the Voice of
low on the air.

Its staff are all
young Christians,
rom America by the
company, High Ad-
Ministries of

most of its output
ntry and western
erspersed every 15
th a Bible reading
God's commercial",
if Hope also allows
ad a set, two-hour
y day for his own
roadcast.

tion, many of the
d news bulletins
by Mr Francis
his assistants.

The cramped studio must
rate as among the most dan-
gerous in the Middle East. They
are in a shell-scarred former
customs post in a valley incom-
fortably close to the notorious
Palestinian gun position built
into the former Crusader strong-
hold of Beaufort Castle.

On the steps of the radio
station one of Major Haddad's
soldiers maintains permanent
guard, equipped with a camp
bed and a portable radio. In-
side, I noticed a formidable
collection of automatic rifles
stacked close to the recording
studio where a disc jockey sat
with a well-thumbed copy of
the Bible.

On a wall near by was a stern
letter from California signed
"Yours in Christ", warning
against the claims of such
dubious records as "Let's
Spend the Night Together" and
"Whiskey Lady".

At present operating with a
30-kilowatt transmitter, the
Voice of Hope can be heard
clearly throughout southern
Lebanon and northern Israel.

In a few weeks, the power will
be boosted to carry the broad-
casts clearly to Damascus,
Beirut and Jerusalem. Plans
are also under way to raise
money from religious support-
ers in the United States to start
a linked colour television ser-
vice.

Among the regular listeners
are many of the 6,000 United
Nations soldiers in southern
Lebanon, although they are
under orders not to write in for
requests. In an effort to appeal

to the various contingents, the
broadcasters have recently im-
ported a stock of Irish folk
records and other national
music to play on their weekly
"UN Hour."

One of the station's dedicated
band of presenters is Mrs
Catherine Pollock, aged 28, who
moved to Israel in September
from Texas. She drives across
the border daily to make her
broadcast, often bringing her
three-year-old daughter.

"There was a lot of shelling
when we were putting up the
transmitters," she said, "but
we all shared a belief that God
will look after his own and keep
us safe. It was his voice that
called us all here."

The staff of the Voice of
Hope have a strong loyalty to
Major Haddad, who is promoted
in the official station literature
to "President of Christian Free
Lebanon". But at the studios, I
found surprisingly little aware-
ness that more than half the
100,000 residents in his territory
are Muslims.

Like much of the rest of
"Free Lebanon" the Voice of
Hope is a bizarre mixture of
Western and Middle Eastern
culture which prospers because
of the continuing power of
Major Haddad's Israeli-sup-
ported militia.

Its oddity was clearly demon-
strated when I sat in a staunchly
Muslim village near here. From
a transistor a voice could be
heard with an unmistakable
Southern drawl, declaring
solemnly: "Let the beauty of
the Lord be upon you."

Minister
resigns
to support
Mrs Gandhi

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Nov 27

Mr Brahmananda Reddy, the
Indian Minister of Industry
resigned from the caretaker
Government today, after leav-
ing the Congress Party.

In his letter of resignation,
he has said that having left the
Congress Party, which is a
member of the coalition in
Delhi, it is fair that he should
not continue in the Govern-
ment.

The Congress Party was split
last year after Mrs Indira
Gandhi, the former Prime
Minister, had formed her own
Congress Party. She was subse-
quently expelled from the
parent body on the ground
that she did not believe in col-
lective leadership and persisted
in imposing her authority
which cost the party the 1977
election. Ironically Mr Reddy
was then president of the Con-
gress Party. Now he is joining
Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party.

In fact, Mrs Gandhi's Con-
gress Party has been making
inroads into the rival Congress
Party since the announcement
of the mid-term poll. Karnat-
aka, Andhra Pradesh,
Maharashtra and Assam, are
the only states where the other
Congress Party has any in-
fluence. It is Mrs Gandhi's
Congress Party which is being
wooed by prospective candi-
dates for a party ticket.

Even Mrs Gandhi's critics
would concede readily that her
Congress Party has become the
real Congress Party and that it
is the main contestant

Protest
movement
put down
in China

Peking, Nov 27.—Demon-
strators involving several
hundred angry protesters who
beat up police and officials
have recently been put down
in China's north-eastern Liaon-
ing province. The People's
Daily reported today.

Three agitators were arrested
in the town of Fushun, north-
west of the provincial capital
Shenyang, the party newspaper
said. They would soon be tried
for having "illegally" snuck up
big character posters and
gathered together perditioners
to organize disturbances" be-
tween October 16 and November
3, it added.

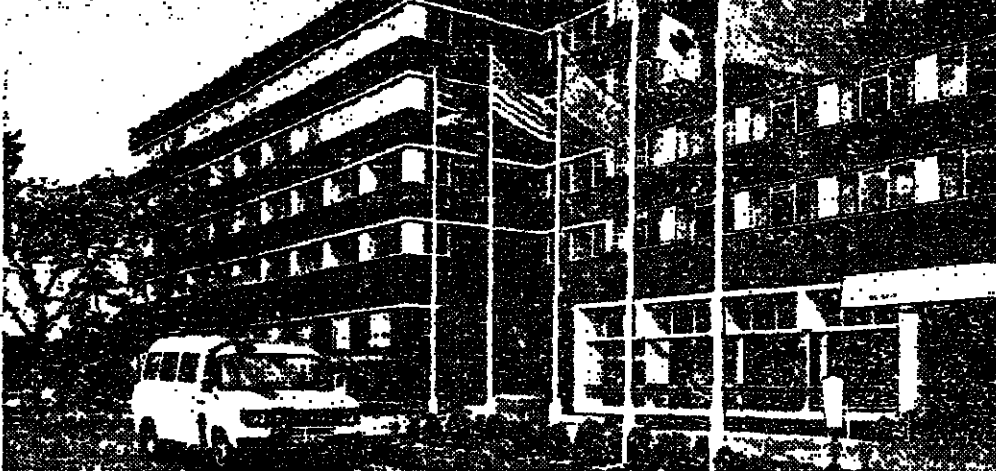
The main charges against the
three included the organization
of a protest sit-in of several
hundred demonstrators in front
of the Fushun municipal build-
ings, disturbing public order,
stopping traffic and more
serious demonstrations organi-
zed in Shenyang.

The men had taken some 340
protesters to Shenyang—with-
out paying the bus fare—where
they held a violent demonstra-
tion and organized sit-ins in
front of the provincial adminis-
trative headquarters.

In addition they broke into
the special offices dealing with
petitioners' affairs, destroyed
and looted the provincial radio
offices and "insulted and beat
up police, cadres and employees".
They also reviled Communist
Party Central Committee de-
cisions, and they even
threatened to kill several lead-
ing cadres, the newspaper
added.—Agence France-Press.

"There's no faster
way to build"

(Manager, Goodrich Park Hotel)



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4-star hotel in just over a year in spite of one of the worst winters on record. This was
made possible by the Conder Kingsworthy method of building.

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CONDER
World leaders in steel-framed buildings

in efforts to win
orthodox Jews

wn Correspondent
Nov 27

shorc up Israel's
shaky coalition
have taken a
ist with attempts
to maintain the
t of ultra-religious
speeding up con-
sanges in the regu-
most portem exami-

mentment to the
atomy and Patho-
being hurried for-
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mbers of the ultra-
udat Israel Party.
sen threatening to
eir support after
's failure, earlier
to carry a Bill
prevent Israeli
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al reasons.

proposed amend-
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is fairly before it
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us laws demanded
rael in exchange
amentary backing
ikud Government
1977.

ist, post mortem
has proved one of
es in the growing
rea non-religious
be ultra-orthodox
occasions it has
scenes in hospital
th bearded ortho-
d doctors strug-
session of recently

ie vehemence has
Dr Rami Yishay,
he Israel Medical

Association, has announced
that he plans to launch a
national campaign against any
attempt to alter the laws under
religious pressure. "The propo-
sal would considerably lower
the standard of medicine in
Israel, with the patients being
the main sufferers," he said.

Agudat Israel cites biblical
support for its case, claiming
that an examination without
specific consent violates the
sanctity of the human body.

"Just as a dead man should
not have the tingles taken from
his finger, he should not be
subjected to the removal of
any part of his body without
his or his family's consent",
explained one Jerusalem rabbi.

In spite of the Cabinet's
moves, there have been strong
indications that the changes
will not be sufficient to
guarantee the vital backing of
the four Agudat Israel depu-
ties. One of their leaders,
Rabbi Menachem Porush, told
me: "We want changes in
both laws. One is not enough.
We shall be telling Mr Begin
that he must introduce the
new abortion Bill next week
otherwise we will withdraw
our support."

Political observers doubt if
Mr Menachem Begin, the
Prime Minister, can persuade
sufficient liberal members of
his coalition to vote against
their consciences and support
the change in the abortion law
being demanded by the ultra-
orthodox. On November 14, it
failed to pass its first reading
on a tied Knesset vote.

Without the support of Ag-
dar Israel, Mr Begin would
have a majority of one.

va softens opposition
ab boycott terms

st
7

ative Government
e drawing back
of legislation that
compliance by
panies with the
trade boycott of

were still in oppo-
the May 22 elec-
tion to power
government, the
repeatedly advo-
prohibit compli-
is already he
United States
ice of Ontario.

ion that the Gov-
w contemplating
er came with a
ins speech by Mr
ling, Conservative
as speaking on a
er's Bill which
t and never came
quiring that com-
any requests for
a foreign econo-

ill was introduced
r Liberal Govern-
st Parliament but
ng said the new
tended to intro-
d in the new year,
ary or March.

would like to see
it provided as fol-
commercial trans-
a Canadian com-
pany outside
should be a pro-
adian law against
whatsoever of an
ce, religion, politi-
or anything of

He added: "If we leave it as
open as that, that would pretty
well cover the situation."

The Arab states that consider
themselves at war with Israel
had a right to maintain a pri-
mary boycott, he said. "How-
ever, beyond that we should
prefer to see the whole matter
as free and open as possible,
because commerce finds a way
to handle these matters."

Arab blacklisting of foreign
firms that do business with
Israel, or whose executive
officers have Israeli or Jewish
affiliations, is called a second-
ary boycott.

Mr Kemping said in an in-
terview he thought his proposal
"fairly well reflects" the think-
ing of Mr Joe Clarke, the Prime
Minister, and of Miss Flora
MacDonald, the External Affairs
Minister.

He said he had been asked by
the Prime Minister's Office to
speak on the private member's
Bill, and when he outlined what
he intended to say, "they
agreed with it."

A lot would depend on what
recommendations were made
on boycott law by Mr Robert
Stanfield, the Prime Minister's
special Middle East envoy. Mr
Stanfield was appointed in
August to attempt to calm the
furor over Mr Clark's election-
campaign promise to move the
Canadian Embassy in Israel
from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

His interim recommendation
last month that the move be
called off was promptly ac-
cepted by the Prime Minister.
He is expected to make a final
report early in the new year,
after trips to the Middle East

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Nov 27—A man of
d away on a Red
t in Kampuchea
t in Singapore as
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covered on board
sit under charter
Cross and flying
to Phnom Penh,
led at Singapore
day.

Bushfires sweep
central Australia

Alice Springs, Nov 27—Bush-
fires are sweeping out of
control across central Australia,
fire authorities said today.

Firefighters were concentra-
ting their efforts on a fire that
has been raging for five days
on grazing land 37 miles north
of here. Another fire, in
Tanami Desert Wildlife Sanc-
tuary, is said to cover about 300
square miles—Reuters.

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THE ARTS

Shades of Dylan

Forever Young
Nottingham Playhouse

Ned Chaillet

Shane Connaghan looked at Bob Dylan's open-air concert at Blackbushe aerodrome last year and saw there a drawing-room comedy, or rather something like a sleeping-bag farce. If his eye was busy picking at the balding beards and counting grey hairs in beards, as it seems to have been, his inner eye was choreographing an ordinary sex farce with serious intentions, examining the conventions of dropped trousers and swapped partners into blue jeans and pup tents.

True, the burnt-out ideals of the swinging generation get a going over, but mainly so that they can be dismissed. For Mr Connaghan's characters the real issues of the 1960s were not Aldermaston and Vietnam but the possible variety of bed partners and postures.

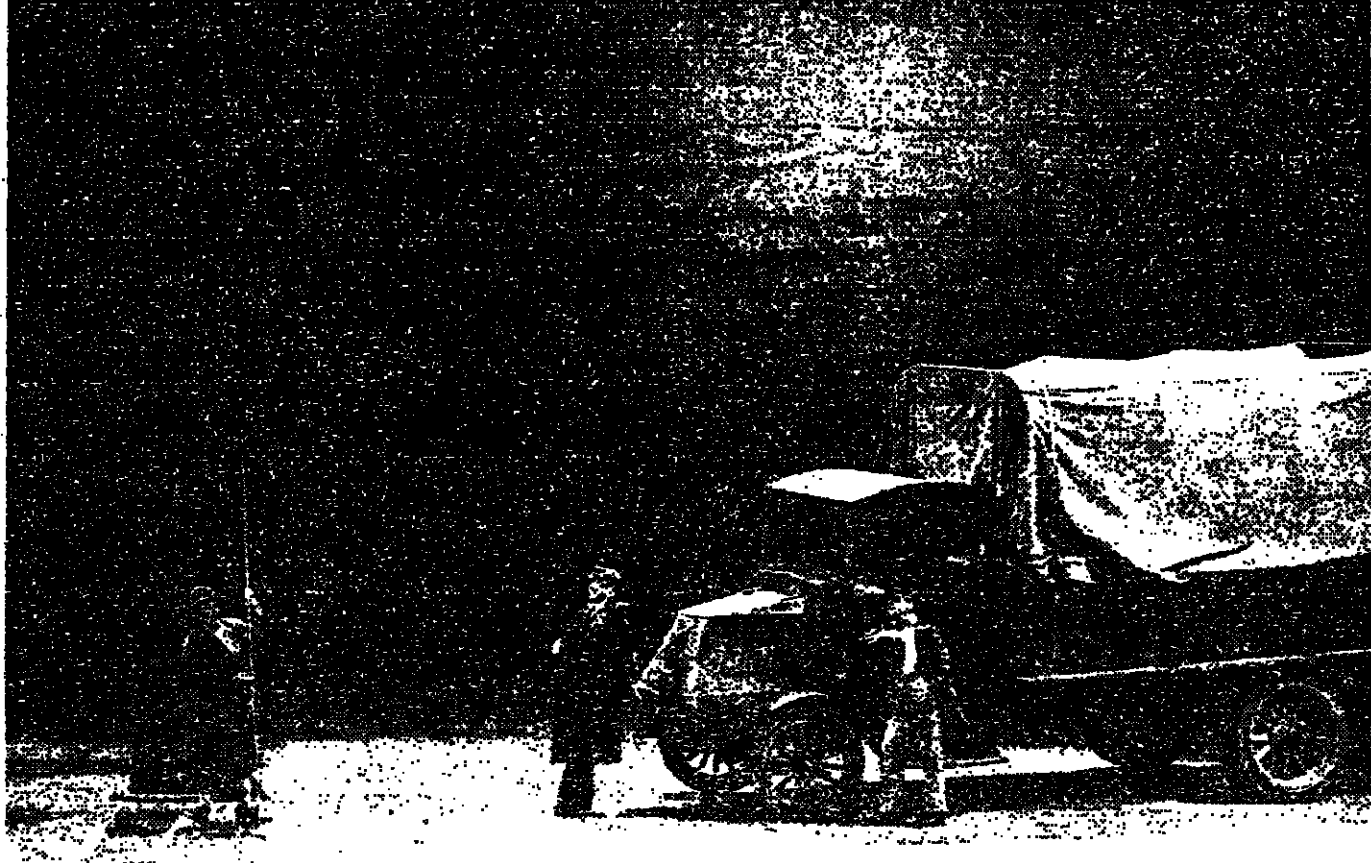
In 1978, 10 years after they last saw each other, a gaggle of survivors are called together to meet at Blackbushe by Jackie, the sex-obsessed centre of the group. Unlike Kenny the Communist, who was once a gifted orator, an inspiration to revolution, Jackie's politics never had far to fall. Her speeches had been as boring as her body was exciting. But Ken has fallen, his ideals gone with his hair and his power of speech abandoned for the rewards of filling other people's teeth as a wealthy dentist.

His liabilities apart, and Jackie's marriage to a lorry-driver notwithstanding, they are taken in the tent within moments of meeting, and surprised as if by Feydeau within seconds. Another couple, overweight ghosts from the 1960s, is eager to join them and Jonathan, the fifth of their student messes, is still worrying about his virginity at the age of 38, and still saving it for Jackie.

Forever Young is a song Bob Dylan wrote for his children. Nostalgic fans may grasp at it as an icon of Dylan's pre-Christian period and their own youth, and Mr Connaghan may be right to see it as a hinge for his sad satire on lost ideals, but his play is a bad marriage of styles.

The venerable form of sex farce shows its age much more than the play's characters translated to the fields of Surrey. Perhaps some of Mr Connaghan's generation found more in sex than in society, but even so the style was distinctly modern, and bad rhetoric to match. It is ill-judged to bind it to the past by providing an irate husband with a tyre iron, especially if he is the sort of man who talks about a mass levitation and knowing Dylan on a kibitz in Israel.

There are felicitous lines and attractive performances in Keith Washington's production. Although the script filters on stage, it almost certainly plays better on the page where its contradictions would be less obvious. The characters, however, are far from real, so Lois Dane's truthful, somewhat Californian centre for Jackie comes as a welcome surprise.



Astrid Varney, Cornell MacNeil and Ragnar Ulfung in *Mahagonny*

Mahagonny enters the repertory

The most significant new production of the current Metropolitan Opera regime is certainly the Weill-Brecht *Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny*. This event had attracted a great deal of attention outside operatic circles, both because of questions as to the work's viability in a large and tradition-bourne house and because of Kurt Weill as a major twentieth-century dramatic composer.

The answer given was a clear vindication of the choice. What the opera gained by being sung with operatically-trained voices and played by a distinguished opera orchestra more than offset the loss of immediacy of the "cabaret style" that infuses the work. To be sure, a good measure of the cutting edge of opera is dulled, since the orchestra does not possess that sardonic rasp typical of the style, and since James Levine made the decision to play the work at somewhat broader tempos in order to convey the English translation (of David Drew and Michael Geliot) with greater impact. The final scene of dissolution and collapse, always difficult to bring off in stage terms, did not really work—the house lights were

brought up and part of the chorus paraded through the stalls with their placards.

The production was closely modelled on the expressionist earlier stagings, and followed with amazing fidelity the directions in the libretto. Jocelyn Herbert's vaguely 1930s decors and costumes seemed re-created from the original. The cast was supremely well-chosen, and solid throughout. The ensemble quality of the whole was remarkable, and though the performance was always opera, rather than Berliner Ensemble-orientated, within those confines there was created a real *Mahagonny*.

Richard Cassilly was absolutely right for Jimmy Mahoney, both because his *helldentist* voice cut through and above the orchestra and because his bruised innocent approach, in its innate amiability, made for a very engaging characterization. I was struck by how closely his soliloquy before his death parallels that of Billy Budd, Teresa Stratas, as Jenny, in a flaming red wig, sang the role with power and conviction, but never expressed Belmonde's music (especially since he included the last-act aria), but he cannily disguised the fact with yards of soft

Ulfung were excellent as her henchmen, Trinity Moses and Fatty.

John Dexter's production did not aim to provide a new interpretation. If he, like Levine, preferred to round off the edges he definitely proved that *Mahagonny* can be fitted into an opera house repertory, and that it responds to the qualities that an opera house possesses. The work, with all its paraphernalia of titles and projections and didacticism, remains powerful, but Weill's music now controls where once it followed in Brecht's footsteps.

The first new production of the Met season signalled the beginning of the Mozart cycle under Levine: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*. The Met's record with Mozart has been, over the years, decidedly spotty. Many people feeling the house is simply too large for the composer's works; yet *Entführung*, for all its light singspiel overtones, gave bright promise for the future. The lovely and evocative sets of Jocelyn Herbert set the tone, carried through by the understated production of John Dexter.

Nicolaï Gedda's voice can no longer meet the demands of Belmonde's music (especially since he included the last-act aria), but he cannily disguised the fact with yards of soft



Peter Attard as Mayakovsky with Lizza Aiken as Lily Brik.

Mayakovsky

Half Moon

Irving Wardle

As a confirmed non-enthusiast for the arch-futurists of the Soviet 1920s, I have sometimes thought that it would serve Mayakovsky right if someone commemorated him in the style of his own plays. The job has now been done by the East German writer Stefan Schütz whose *Mayakovsky* arrives on an appropriately constructivist stage at the Half Moon in a translation by Tom Kempinski, backed up by three pages of programme chronology for the benefit of spectators unversed in the political and private events of the hero's life which Mr Schütz takes for granted.

The confusions of Mayakovsky's final years do indeed suggest a splintering into several cells: his monstrous egotism coupled with selfless political zeal; his refusal to toe

the line coupled with slavish works like the Ode to Stalin and his belated submission to the Writers' Union; not to mention his habit of turning up to address mass workers' rallies in a Paris-bought Renault. But as in his own stage works, the style of analytic fragmentation yields no more clarity than a jumbled-up jigsaw puzzle which the spectator has to piece together in retrospect. And the argument is further clouded by the bombast and insults of the faithfully Mayakovskyian dialogue.

Peter Attard, an excellent comic actor, can do no more with the part than show a noisy fighter with his back to the wall; and Robert Walker's production contains too many quick-doubling grotesques undecidably stranded between the comic and the sinister, and too many joke voices.

London debuts

Alison Truefitt brought a nice line in abandoned ladies—abandoned by their lovers, that is—to the programme she shared at the Purcell Room with the pianist Clara Taylor and the Hanson String Quartet. They all came together only in Chausson's romantic *Chanson perpétuelle*, opus 47, a passionate yet poetic soliloquy on the end of an affair, which Miss Truefitt sang most affectingly. Her eloquence and musical sensibility were again apparent in Fauré's *Poème d'un jour*, and these qualities were shared by the instrumental playing in both works.

The singer was attractively sympathetic to the inflections of French vocal phrasing, with a warm, well-supported mezzo and soprano which, having come late to a singing career, she has learned to nourish and use very skilfully. This was further apparent in the more elusive qualities of Fauré's three Gauthier settings, the *Trois Mélodies*, Haydn's *Arianna a Naxos*

found her less secure in vocal-line and in pointing the difference of character between the passionate outburst of the first aria and the more inward feeling of the second, but the piano playing of Clara Taylor was sensitively matched throughout.

Miss Taylor joined the Hanson Quartet for an expressive, nicely shaded account of Elgar's Piano Quintet, rich in warmth of feeling but with occasional slow tempi betraying some overindulgence of expressive sentiment. There was a jaunty, almost theatrical character in the playing of Haydn's G major Quartet, opus 77 No 1, which was by no means unattractive in its context. The players kept up a sprightly rhythmic spirit and excellent ensemble, married only by some reticence in the inner parts of the first movement.

By coincidence Fauré's *Poème d'un jour* was given a second time in the same hall within 24 hours by the baritone Russell Smythe: a performance more declamatory in feeling but as attentive to the music's nuances. The programme details strangely made no mention of his operatic experience (mainly with the Welsh National Opera and ranging from Papageno to Billy Budd), and his voice to the scale of his songs he tended to limit its range—not of volume or tone, but of tone-colour and shading—and to confuse character with weight.

This was most evident in a group of Brahms lieder, but four songs by Frank Bridge were notably well characterized, and his interpretative style and lively humour in a group of lighter songs by Bizet was specially enjoyable. In all these, Graham Johnson's piano playing was intelligently moulded in partnership with the singer, not merely in support.

Noel Goodwin

Cause for subsidy

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, would not survive in its present form if there were any cuts in real terms in the Government's grant for next year, said Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the Covent Garden board, yesterday. In an attempt to establish the gravity of the position before the Government makes any final decision on its support for the arts, and before the Arts Council allocates its funds, Sir Claus warned that even a small cut would inflict serious damage on standards. "In the arts, once you let standards decline, it takes decades to pick up again."

In his introduction to the annual report of Covent Garden for 1978-79, Sir Claus said: "Unless our grant continues in rise at least in line with inflation, we cannot survive as a major international house. While he has issued similar warnings in previous years, he said yesterday that he had never felt more concerned or frustrated about the situation since he had become chairman. He also emphasized that the Opera House could not escape from its difficulties by raising seat prices faster than the rate of inflation. "We are not prepared to go down the road which would make us place the preserve of the rich," Sir Claus said there was already definite resistance among the public towards paying the higher prices currently being charged. This is particularly felt on the most expensive seats, which can cost up to £21 each.

Although the future is worrying, the Opera House managed to reduce its deficit in 1978-79: it lost £105,000 during the year, as opposed to £272,000 in 1977-78. The substantial increase in the Government grant through the Arts Council last year enabled Covent Garden to catch up on wage and salary commitments and to make small increases in the size of the chorus and the orchestra.

During the year expenses were held to an increase of 8 per cent, while income was increased by 13 per cent.

Patrick J. Smith

Martin Huckerby

Schools Prom

Albert Hall

Paul Griffiths

If your memories of school music are of rambourine bands, "Nymphs and Shepherds" croaked in chorus, and an annual carol concert, then a visit to the Schools Prom might prove something of a shock. Each year since 1975, under the sponsorship of various benevolent bodies including *The Times*, children from all over the country have come together to fill the Albert Hall: orchestras and chamber groups, jazz bands and early music consort, handbell ringers and infant choirs.

The important thing about the Schools Prom is not the quality of the performances, though there are sometimes real gems, but the enthusiasm for so many kinds of music shown by those appearing and by the vociferous audience of supporters. Even when the music at Monday night's concert was nothing, as that played by the

Northamptonshire Youth Brass Band was nothing, there was a boldness and drive in the playing to see the blood racing.

There were also more sophisticated pleasures. Caroline Dale, aged 14, a thoughtful and talented cellist, played the Saint-Saëns A minor concerto with the Cleveland Youth Orchestra, who had earlier demonstrated their panache in Berlioz's "Hungarian March".

A visiting group of dancers and musicians from Manipur, North-east India, brought with them a different world of grace and refinement, though their delicate music was cruelly mangled by the amplification. And the same hellish machinery made it impossible to judge the smaller ensembles: there seems no point in the young Shetland brothers spending three hours a day practising on violin and cello if they are only going to be transformed into electronic grotesques on their night out.

Much more effective were the tiny tots from Blaenau who, though they sang three songs, and, most beautiful of all, the Elmwood Steel Band from Croydon, directed by Russell Henderson in a shimmering transmutation of Bach's "Air on G string".

Norma

Covent Garden

John Higgins

Illness has been taking its toll of Covent Garden's restaged *Norma*. On the first night Josephine Veasey asked for the audience's indulgence, as William Mann reported. By the second performance she had handed over Adalgisa to the Bulgarian Alexandrina Milcheva, making her debut at the Royal Opera, and it was the turn of Shirley Verrett in the title role to apologize for an infected throat.

Last-minute replacements have a habit of carrying off the honours of the evening and Mme Milcheva, who will be remembered as the Olga in Glyndebourne's *Oregon* almost a decade ago, provided by far the most consistent singing of

this revival. The voice is the solid, rich mezzo of an Azucena or a Dahlia, admirably focused and exuding security. Mme Milcheva provided reliable support to a cast whose vocal achievements were sporadic. Judging Milcheva the actress was virtually out of the question as the priestesses are all muffled up to the eyeballs in Sandro's production, which now looks as though it is set in an enormous airport where the construction company's money has run out.

Shirley Verrett after a shaky start took heart from Milcheva, who had partnered her in the same opera in San Francisco, and the two ladies made of the opening scene of Act II. But even allowing for that infected throat Norma does not look like being her role: the voice lacks resonance in the soprano range and the performance is short on authority. Normas are born to command: this one is still making its way up through the ranks.

Barenboim

Festival Hall

William Mann

During the course of this winter Daniel Barenboim is giving seven piano recitals on the South Bank, devoted to "Great Masterpieces of the Keyboard from Mozart to Liszt". The series began, while *The Times* was still in abeyance, with two programmes of Beethoven. Monday night's composers were Mozart and Schubert.

Barenboim devotes much time to Mozart and leaves no doubt of its importance to his own musicianship. Some might wonder whether any of Mozart's piano sonatas deserve a place in so select an anthology. Fauré, at least, greatly treasures the passionate A minor work, K. 310, and this performance testified to its extraordinary quality, the urgency of the outer movements (one passage in the finale uncannily anticipates late Brahms, a century afterwards), the heavenly poise of the Andante.

Mozart wrote that no music should ever sound ugly, and he

might have questioned the rough impetuosity with which Barenboim hurried the second group of subjects and the coda, as well as the finale, admittedly marked Presto, in so much that its balm A major interlude brought no relief. It was a romantic approach, untidy but cogent. Barenboim's affinity with Mozart was more truly heard in the delightful C major sonata, K. 330, lucidly and firmly exposed, with proper intensity in the F minor middle episode of the Andante in a swirling, imaginative treatment of the "other" C minor Fantasia (the one completed posthumously by Stadler), the part-playing masterfully controlled.

Schubert was represented by his last sonata in E flat major. Its first two movements remarkable for sustained playing just above the threshold of audibility (now being her last, half way up the hall) and for exquisitely flexible articulation, too fine to be called rubato. The impetuous finale involved some untidy sounds, born of enthusiasm. The encore, the F minor Moment musical, gave us Barenboim at his most debonair, endearing and impeccable.

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Stephen Haseler on the increasing pressure of the left

Why I could be expelled from the Labour Party

An early feature of the post-Brighton, newly "democratized" Labour Party is an attempt to expel from the party some of the officers of the Social Democratic Alliance. Expulsion procedures are underway against Mr Roger Fox (the former leader of the Labour group) and myself in Kensington and against Mr Douglas Eden in Hornsey.

These expulsion attempts come in the wake of a host of similar measures carried through by local constituency caucuses against outspoken moderates and social democrats.

The moves against Mr Roy Mason in Barnsley and Mr Neville Sandelson in Hayes and Harlington, are but the tip of a very large iceberg, one much more lethal than that which sunk the careers of a handful of Labour moderates in the last Parliament. Just as important, though less publicized, will be the inordinate pressures brought to bear upon hundreds of Labour councillors.

The message should now be clear: social democrats who are prepared to fight are not to be tolerated as members or representatives. When a leader of the left faction in Mr Roy Mason's constituency stated recently that the former Secretary for Northern Ireland would have to undergo "the biggest conversion since Saul" if he wanted to remain the MP, he was allowed a glimpse into the mentality and strategy of the Labour left. The Labour moderate must toe the line or all manner of excess will be used to under-mine him.

Our own particular "crime" against the party appears to be that during the general election campaign we publicly warned of the left-wing advance within the Labour Party, documented our arguments and campaigned on the basis of them.

Another "charge" made against us—and there was a "charge sheet" presented to us by our local activists—was that we attempted to dissuade Labour voters from voting for certain Labour candidates in the general and European elections. The only occasion on which we unambiguously invited Labour voters not to vote for the designated Labour candidate was in the European campaign in the city of Liverpool. The Labour candidate adopted for this huge metropolitan area was Mr Terence Harrison, an avowed revolutionary Trotskyist who is a member of the editorial board of the *Militant*, the newspaper of a revolutionary sect.

It seemed to us inconceivable



At risk: Stephen Haseler, Roy Mason and Neville Sandelson.

that senior Labour Party figures, even Mr Eric Heffer, could endorse such a candidate. The party of Attlee, Calskell and Callaghan cannot surely have so transformed itself as to expel social democrats, all of whom have been party members for all of their adult political lives, while welcoming as candidates for great metropolitan areas members of revolutionary sects. When we appeal to the National Executive Committee against our expulsion we will make this point.

In any event one of the more refreshing aspects of the otherwise depressing experience of being expelled from a party to which one has belonged for 21 years is that it helps to clarify, at least in the mind of the accused, the exact nature of the Labour Party as it enters the 80s.

Labour is not only ceasing to be a "broad church", nor is the issue the now widely accepted fact of the advance of the extreme left. The picture is even more dramatic: the Labour left, made more dedicated, daring and possessed of a sense of ultimate triumph by every display of moderate fecklessness, are now engaged upon an old-fashioned power grab. By the example of expulsion or the threat of de-selection the Labour right is to be cowed and cajoled into submission.

Labour is seriously declining. Its vote and its membership is shrinking. In many of the inner-city areas the party apparatus hardly exists at all. Also, its

sociological base is changing. At the various meetings called to expel the three of us the most significant feature was the setting and the scene, not the arguments.

The committee rooms were virtually devoid of manual workers. Decisions about our Party membership were taken by a handful of largely middle class activists, many of whom have been members of the party for only a few months.

Appeals that our cases should be considered by a wider Labour constituency, by the full party membership, or by Labour voters, were dismissed as fanciful. Although the Labour left claim that they are widening the democracy, of the party they set their faces against involving large numbers of working people in their party processes.

Primaries, the most democratic method of all in selecting candidates, are dismissed out of hand. Labour's internal affairs are to be conducted by what Mr Paul Johnson has called the "democracy of the committed"—by the ideologues, the activists, by those willing to sit through endless hours of agitational.

In the face of all this some Labour moderates, most notably Mr Bill Rodgers, continue to argue that it is the duty of the Labour Party to fight on within the party. They should not opt out, a favorite charge levelled at Mr Reg Prentice, Mr Dick Tavener, Mr Roy Jenkins, Lord George Brown, Mr Hugh Thomas and others.

We in the SDA have no intention of opting out. We are being expelled, but we will appeal against this exclusion not only to the NEC but to the annual conference of the party as well.

It is as well to clear up once and for all whether it is advisable to remain a member of the Labour Party and at the same time denounce and oppose revolutionary. Trotskyites when they stand as candidates in our party's name.

If it should become obvious beyond dispute that social democrats can only remain members or hold office by foregoing their right to "fight their corner" then a number of choices will loom before them. They can, of course, leave public life altogether. They can join other parties. Alternatively the daring, though essential, adventure of recreating an alternative left of centre party can begin.

The timing is right: the popular support is abundantly available. Those who stand in the traditions of Labour and British social democracy cannot be accused of opting out—they are being pushed. Labour MPs, local councillors, trade unionists and local party workers who over the coming years find the pressures from the left intolerable will be able, in all honour, to run candidates against the extreme left. Labour NEC. And we will properly be able to claim the Labour pedigree which has so wantonly been snatched from us.

The author is chairman of the Social Democratic Alliance.

Richard Harris on the growing unrest among China's youth

The legacy of Mao that brings only despair

China is firmly turning its back on Mao Tse-tung's edicts. The old order must be abandoned. No longer does the vision find every available wall plastered with slogans, shouting the current party line. What you get, firmly stated in white on red at the main crossroads of all big cities, are the pleas for the four modernizations and Mr Deng Xiaoping's "seek truth from the facts".

On less prominent walls, down side streets, the collector of graffiti may still see some old slogans, even the occasional "Long live Mao Tse-tung". To be quietly obliterated? No junior official would risk giving such an order. The standards of the revolution are sensitive enough to know that that, too, might be unwise. Let it fade.

But Mao cannot be decried because he was the heroic leader of revolution, the builder of the party on which so much hangs. So the result is that the vision is almost as much offended by the current line—the gang of four this, the gang of four that—as by all the others listened to in visits from the early Sixties onwards. The version as presented is simply not true. The standards of the revolution are sensitive enough to know that that, too, might be unwise. Let it fade.

Another explanation is that all those who rose to power during the cultural revolution are trying to hang on to their jobs and defend themselves in that cause rather than from an ideological standpoint. Not least, there is the straightforward view of those who shared Mao's dedication to revolution and who can say bluntly that what he castigated as revisionism is now approved practice.

The opposition from the right may not be confined to the young but it is the young who themselves ostracized by staff, most of whom seized their jobs in the chaotic general post of 1966 to 1969 and ever since the newcomers have hung together. Such stories are too common to be dismissed.

One explanation is that the present generation now filling the universities again, the atmosphere of cynicism and despair is strongly felt. If these were the only casualties when time might heal the wounds and an expanding economy might begin to provide the jobs that their education deserves. Up to a point, the disappointed young may lose their impetus with time as the left more certainly will. Yet it must be assumed that those now coming into universities are the first generation to which 1949 is not a date for which they can look back and be thankful.

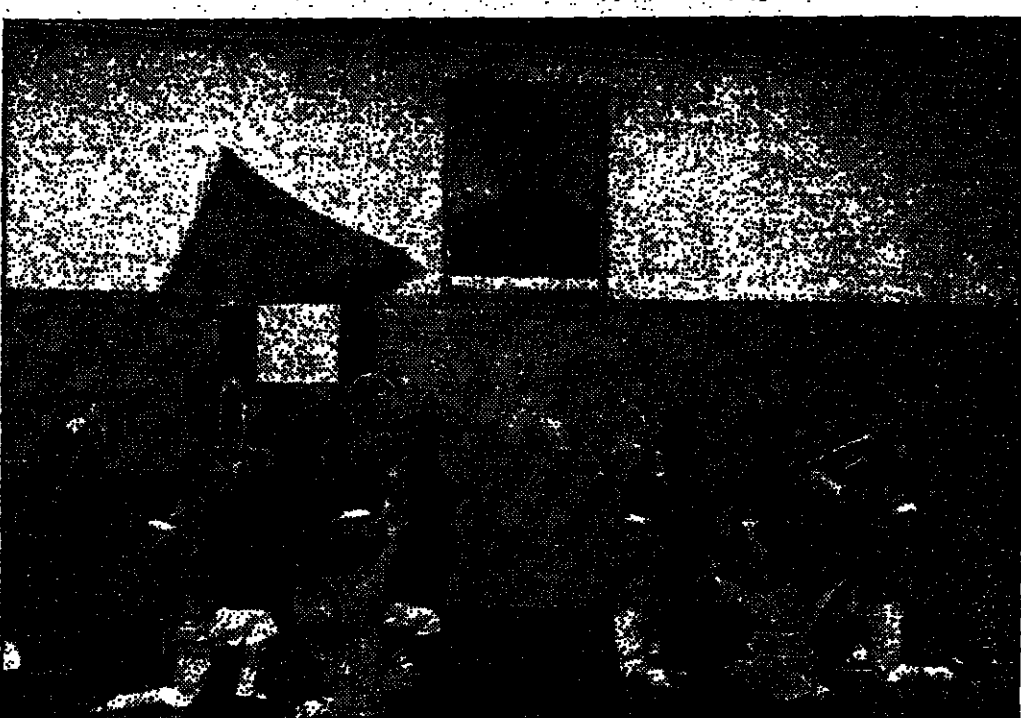
They have been liberated from that sacred doctrine. They are thankful for nothing. They are questioning everything. Within the university walls their posters mine no words about Mao. It

do the demonstrating. They are a bit disappointed and disillusioned generation. From the rejected Red Guards of 1968, or the millions more deprived of higher education and sent to the countryside through the Severities of the present generation now filling the universities again, the atmosphere of cynicism and despair is strongly felt.

Some such moves may be tactical in face of opposition criticism that can still make itself felt as it did last spring. In part, surely, some must spring from the instincts of a society ruled by totalitarian methods for two thousand years. These are not to be discarded in a year or two.

Yet any picture of a country at war with itself would be false. That is not at all the impression one gets sauntering through crowded parks, strolling in packed theatres where politics are thankfully no longer in command, watching the tide of Sunday shoppers.

In most ways China is going more purposefully on a more rational about its affairs than at any time since 1957, say. This must have the support of a majority. Given economic progress the support will grow more steadily even if dissidents in some form will now be something China's rulers will have to learn to live with.



Mao-worship in 1972: now the young are disillusioned.

Bernard Levin continues his series on the defence of man's individual personality

Cheer the beast on, there's hope yet

Yesterday, I introduced two books which seem to me of great value in the defence of man's individual personality and the soil in which that personality is grounded. Today and tomorrow, I shall discuss them in turn.

The first is *Glory, Jest and Riddle*, by J. D. P. Bolton. Mr Bolton, a Christian, is an Oxford classical scholar, and his task is to trace from classical times, and in particular from the Hellenic world, the philosophical tradition and concepts which, so to speak, broke the ground for the ultimate revelation of the birth of Christ. (I had better pause here to say that it is not necessary to be a Christian—I am not one myself, after all—to understand the value of Mr Bolton's book, and to profit from it.) But the author is not content merely to follow the tributaries of Greek thought until they issue in the mainstream of Christian witness. As he puts it, "my book might seem to offer a contribution to the history of ideas; on the contrary, it is intended to contribute an idea to history". That idea is that man's knowledge and understanding of his soul has evolved gradually from

his consciousness of identity, and that each closer approximation to the full understanding of man's place in the universe marks a higher stage in that evolution, until, as Mr Bolton sees it, "the first glimpse of the sunlit plateau above the clouds at the first Christmas".

The author, in other words, may be said to have written a biography of the moral self, beginning with the first glimmers of the idea in Homer, and ending with the reappearance of Homer's hero in the tenth book of the *Inferno*, in which the idea is made explicit.

Ye were not born to live the lives of brutes. But virtue to pursue and knowledge high.

In an age in which man is told on all hands that he was born to live the life of a brute, and is to have no inspiration higher than the satisfaction of his material needs on the one hand and the participation in society as an infinitesimal fraction of a statistic on the other, such an approach is as welcome as it is novel. Some years ago, I was taking part in a television discussion with, among others, one of the

most influential *bein-pensants* behind the Labour Party's educational policies. At one point, I suggested that the purpose of education should be the pursuit of excellence, at which he told me sharply that he didn't know what the word meant. I responded by telling him that I was not in the least surprised to hear it, and we passed on to another topic. I suppose I can best describe Mr Bolton's book and its importance by saying that neither that particular thinker nor anyone like him would have any idea of what it is about.

Mr Bolton pursues his search for the origins of the drive towards moral excellence from the Greek principles of *timé* and *areté*, those notions of honour and virtue that have been evoked in the Greek and Roman eras, through the successive philosophers and poets of classical antiquity who each added a stone (or, as in the case of Plato, a brick) to the edifice.

We now think it natural and obvious that classical thinkers should have speculated on man's relation to his gods (though we are also told that such speculation was as vain

then as it is now and that classical thinkers would have done better to concentrate their energies on pressing towards the white heat of the technological revolution, if not, indeed, the rationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange), but it required great leaps of genius for the path to be seen, described and followed.

The Pythagorean identification of harmony, in the music of the spheres and the prime motive force of the universe (compare Russell's marvellous phrase about the mystery of "why number holds sway above the flux") was accordingly original in its day, as, of course, was the

Pythagorean idea of reincarnation with a developing purpose.

The most detailed and famous account of the principles of the karmic theory of reincarnation to appear in classical times is the *Vision of Eryx* in the tenth book of the *Republic*; what is so extraordinary about it is that no idea of any significance has been added to the theory since it was expounded in the 5th century that have elapsed since it was written, and Mr Bolton is surely too cautious when he asks whether we do not see in it a hint of a spiritual transformation, a sign that Psyche had pioneered a

new territory, and was moving into the possession of it."

But Mr Bolton's classical river is not simply flowing towards the Christian revelation; it is flowing towards a particular part of it, viz, Christ's extraordinary words "the Kingdom of God is within you". Aristotle stood on the brink of that revelation:

"... we must be gods as far as lies in our power to be, and strive to live by the supreme faculty in us; for even if it is but tiny, yet its power and value are the greatest...."

Aristotle, of course, thought that the supreme faculty was reason; it could not have been love, and it wasn't before the next step was taken, and the gold crossed in Christ Mr Bolton sees the further shore:

I do believe that in him was resolved that internal tension, divorcing the human from the divine which for the past five hundred years Mediterranean man had been experiencing ever more sharply: that in him Psyche reached maturity, a sign that Psyche had pioneered a

new territory, and was moving into the possession of it."

Only 60 years later, and in the age of Nero, too, Lucan's *Canis* was saying this:

"We are all inseparable from the divine, and do nothing but God wills it, even if his temples give us no directions. The deity needs no voice to speak to us; the source and author of our being planted in us once for all at our birth all we should know."

Glory, Jest and Riddle is a very short book, barely 100 pages, it can be read in an hour. But the reader who grasps its point will not forget it so quickly. Mr Bolton's beautifully done, hand-printed book, with its lovely cover, carries a charge far more powerful than either its brevity or its air of detachment would suggest.

For this author has tried to answer not only the *how* of the evolution of the moral self, but the *why* of it. It is the attitude to that why, after all, that in our day divides those who cling to the sacred superstitions of materialism and collectivism from those who understand, even if that is

all they understand, that there is something more. You know I dare say, the story of the blind men invited to examine and describe an elephant. One gets hold of its leg and says that an elephant is like another its tail, and concludes that it is like a snake; a third its tusk and insists that it is like a sword; a fourth its ear and announces that it is like a ship and that he has identified the self. The story is told to illustrate the incomplete nature of man's knowledge, and ease, with which he may fall into error, and the inevitability of disagreement. But the scholars of the faith forget the most important point: all the blind men had undoubtedly got hold of an elephant.

There is an elephant of hope stalking our world, trampling down the old dogmas. Mr Bolton's book provides powerful encouragement for those who seek the elephant on tomorrow. I shall return to another book, Mr Cal Ratan, *King of the Castle*, which provides even greater encouragement for elephant-lovers.

(To be concluded)

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Santa Claus.



AND Father, Mother, Uncle and Aunt to over 80,000 neglected men, women and children in our care this Christmas. To help these needy people we desperately need your help. For God's sake, show your care.

Name _____
Address _____

Send to: The Salvation Army,
101 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4EP.

From prairie days to the oil age

The prairie spirit has survived into the oil age in Alberta. Producers and processors once was the only political philosophy of the farmer here. It provided a base for solid anti-federalism which is still very apparent in a society now grown rich on oil.

However, one would not expect the present progressive conservative government in Edmonton to mark that anniversary, since it has reduced the Social Credit Party to an official opposition of four seats in a legislature of 79.

Social Credit has had an important influence on political attitudes in western Canada, particularly in the way men on the prairies look at Ottawa. The Douglas centenary is thus an appropriate anniversary because Alberta is again challenging federal authority as it did in 1937 under the first Social Credit government.

The challenge then founded on the fact that under the British North America Act which is the basis of Canada's constitution, the federal

Government has exclusive and ultimate power over money and banking. It thus disallowed the Alberta reforms which Social Credit wanted to introduce into its debt-ridden province.

The difference today is that Alberta has a huge budget surplus with which to challenge the federal government's financial authority. A bitter negotiation is going on.

About nine tenths of Canada's oil and natural gas supplies comes from this province. Since the world price started to rise, Alberta oil has been sold at artificially low prices to Canadians, with much of the subsidy coming from Canadian oil exported at world prices to the United States.

But even at a reduced price, Alberta has scooped the pools, to the point where Calgary, which is to Edmonton what New York is to Washington, has virtually become the financial centre of Canada, ending generations of hegemony from the financial world of eastern Canada based in Toronto.

Alberta has the country's lowest tax rates, highest budget surplus and highest investment, and delights in publishing brochures with maps which show the province to be the centre of the world, on a par with London, Moscow and Tokyo whose distances from their fellow capital Edmonton are faithfully recorded to show that with air travel, one may now have a choice to cash in on it all.

This sounds too good to be true; and it is. For while some citizens of Edmonton say that Alberta is to Canada what Quebec is to the world, the position does not have the hard-edged certainty with which, say, Saudi Arabia is endowed.

Risking some marginal doubts in Alberta's self-esteem, it would be a more accurate analogy to liken the Alberta situation to that of the Shetland Islands in an independent Scotland, where an acute question would have arisen: is it Scotland's oil or Shetland's?

Security

In both cases a small population, suddenly enriched with corporate wealth from a non-renewable resource, would want to provide security for its citizens and protection from the rapacious tendencies of the parent political power.

This case will depend on jurisdictional questions, as to the dividing line between federal and provincial powers, over oil-pricing policy. The outcome is crucial to Canada's constitutional future; because while Britain, France, and probably most of the world, have been preoccupied with the possibility of Quebec's separatism, Canadians themselves outside Quebec have talked almost nothing but how the country would like to adjust to Alberta's power.

In Alberta the French Canadian problem is anyway one of passing interest. Instead of pursuing bilingualism the province has exposed its multi-culturalism to ridicule, since in addition to the 24 per cent British element, the German, Ukrainian, Polish and Scandinavian communities, all descended from the French, are the gardens of origin of Albertans.

Canada: first because they have for years been victims of a system of protection which has caused eastern industries to clear expense and now because they realize that through agreeing to sell oil to follow Canadians below the world price, they have effectively subsidized Canadian industry in those eastern provinces which have always exploited them, and the subsidy amounts to \$16,000m.

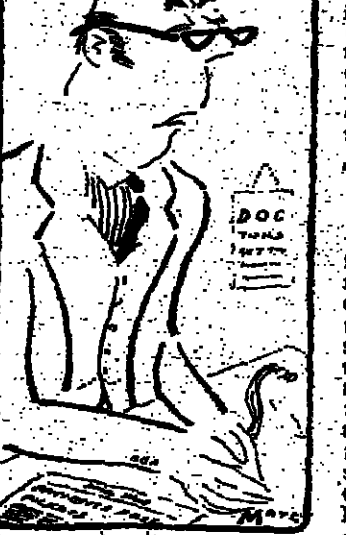
Sudden wealth was softening these grievances until the world energy crisis meant that the rest of Canada again has to ask more from Alberta than Albertans might like to concede.

The province's proven oil reserves have only about 10 years to run. Canada's aim to be self-sufficient in energy by 1990 can only be met if Alberta's tar sand deposits are exploited at a cost which could only be justified if the oil cost sold at world prices.

Alberta says that this should mean world prices for Canada.

ALBERTA DIARY

You need exercise. What about a spell in hospital?



man, though that does not help since he once worked at Mr Loughhead's staff.

Mr Loughhead maintains the oil under Canada's constitution belongs to the province where it is found and that is the Government cannot turn in to these royalties. He can cut oil companies as much as it likes, but who will then move enough to bring the oil out of the sand?

Threats

Mr Clark responds with veiled threats that he has sufficient overriding legal power to requisition the oil on behalf of all Canada if he is forced to do so by Alberta's intransigence.

A previous ruling of the Supreme Court suggests that he is right; but even that provokes Albertans into turning off the tap and leaving their "non-renewable" source in the ground.

Canada agreed to their terms. Each extreme position is described as unthinkable by the other side, but the economic industrial and constitutional stakes are nonetheless enormous.

In the end Albertans may call the debate of the 1930s to recognize that there is no way for such a destructive Alberta nationalism of the kind seen in Quebec. These people are Albertans because they are Canadians.

Charles Douglas-Horn



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE BATTLE OF DUBLIN

The European Community should have better things to do than squabble about Britain's contribution to its budget. It should be talking about its longer aims in life, its institutions, oil supplies, currencies, foreign policy, relations with the developing world and admission of new members. Unfortunately it now seems certain that all these problems will be drummed in vain at the gates of the summit meeting which opens in Dublin tomorrow. Discussion will be dominated by what Lord Carrington has rightly called a family quarrel. Sadder still, the quarrel could become bad enough to hobble the Community for some time, since Mrs Thatcher may feel driven to employ obstructive tactics of the type used by the French in the 1960s.

Perhaps this dismal prospect will, in the end, impel everyone towards a compromise, but at the moment the public positions of the principals look difficult to reconcile. Mrs Thatcher continues to insist that there should be a "broad balance" in Britain's budgetary relations with the Community. Otherwise Britain's net contribution in 1980 is likely to be around £1,000m, she is right that this is unacceptable on every count. It is too much to expect politically when the Government is squeezing public spending below limits which make even its own supporters uneasy. It is inequitable in that Britain is one of the poorer members of the Community and is now being required to become the largest contributor far above both West Germany and France. It is contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of Rome which is supposed to reduce regional differences. It is contrary to Article 6(2) which says that the institutions of the Community shall not "prejudice the internal and external financial stability of member states". It is a reproach to the ineffective "corrective mechanism" agreed in Dublin five years ago.

Much of this is accepted by the Commission and by Britain's farmers, even if they argue that Britain is more than partly to blame for her own poverty. The problem is to find a way out. The Commission cannot act on its own, and the leaders of France and Germany are constrained by their own farming lobbies and their political pressures. Even Britain is ambivalent towards the common Agricultural Policy, which is at the centre of the

problem. Agricultural spending is the main drain on the Community's resources and therefore the main cause of the high demand now being made on Britain. Yet the British Government has refused to support efforts by the Commission to cut production through taxation. Of course Britain must look after its own farmers but if it is asking for sacrifices from Continental farmers it can hardly claim immunity for its own. And if it is serious about pressing for wider reforms in the CAP, which it ought to be, it can scarcely afford an inconsistency of this sort. The British defence is that its farmers are efficient and that their output does not meet national demand, so it makes no sense to impose on them the disincentives to surplus production which the Commission has tailored for Continental farmers. This is true, and reforms of the CAP need to go deeper, but British production contributes to Community surpluses. Britain cannot reasonably expect exceptional treatment at this particular moment in its argument with the Community.

This, however, is the only significant weakness in the British case. In the main Mrs Thatcher will go to Dublin with strong arguments and solid political backing. How much should she settle for? And what should she do if she cannot settle? At the moment the best offer available—and even that may be too much for the French—is about £350m in the form of a budget refund next year plus promises of unquantifiable increases in Community spending in Britain and some longer term reform of the CAP. Among the spending projects envisaged by the Commission are immediate assistance for exploitation of coal resources, measures to promote transport infrastructure, and some agricultural improvement schemes. In addition there have been hints of more to come if Britain joins the European Monetary System. Lord Carrington was significantly warm towards this idea in his speech in Brussels on Monday.

This package, even generously interpreted, could scarcely meet half of Mrs Thatcher's demand. Discussions may therefore have to continue after the Dublin summit. If, as seems likely, it is impossible to bring equity into the 1980 budget it will become all the more necessary to work out reforms that rule out such blatant inequity in the future.

SHOULD BRITISH LIONS GO TO SOUTH AFRICA?

Three main arguments have been employed in the attempt to persuade the four home rugby unions to decide against a British tour of South Africa next year. The first is based on pragmatic grounds. If the tour goes ahead, it is said by the authorities of a number of sporting bodies, British sportsmen could not themselves be excluded from participating in the Moscow Olympics. That is a bad reason, there is no ground in the Olympic charter under which Britain could validly be expelled. None of the twenty-six national sport federations affiliated to the international Olympic Committee, as breached any of the principles laid down by the Committee. Moreover, rugby is not even an Olympic sport, and any measures taken against athletes of the sports because of the actions of the rugby authorities could be imposing guilt by association to a degree which the IOC ought to find unacceptable. There is, however, the danger of political pressure on that committee on the part of African and eastern European states could prove to be irresistible, in which case some manufactured charge against the British would doubt be sustained and the desired objective of excluding

Britain from the Games achieved. Unhappily, judging from past experience, such an eventuality is not fanciful. In recent years the Olympic movement has discarded virtually every principle which it once espoused. It would be a matter of regret, though not surprise, if one more were to be jettisoned.

Equally ill-founded is the argument that the tour would be a breach of the Gleneagles agreement, under which Commonwealth governments undertook to take "every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa". The Government, through its Minister for Sport, Mr Hector Munro, appears to be fulfilling that obligation. The day has not yet come when a British government can stop citizens, whether as individuals or as a team, from leaving the country. It is a fundamental democratic right that they be allowed to do so and one which every rugby player is fully entitled to exercise. If, therefore, the pressure on the rugby unions was based purely on grounds relevant to participation in the Moscow Games, or on the Gleneagles agreement, they could not be criticized for going ahead with

Mrs Thatcher might just be able to sell the British Parliament a slight postponement of justice, especially if it leads to genuine reforms. But vague promises would not be enough, especially in view of the failure of existing corrective mechanisms. There will have to be something much more solid. To get this it looks more and more likely that Mrs Thatcher will have to use, or threaten to use, blocking tactics of some sort.

Unilateral suspension of budget contributions would certainly be illegal, and while the European court has no teeth Britain's position would be weakened by flouting it. In any case there is no need to do so, as there are several blunt instruments available within the letter of Community law. The most obvious is a veto on any increase in farm prices next year coupled with a refusal to renew the marketing year on April 1. In theory this would remove the legal requirement to hand over agricultural levies to Brussels, though some lawyers are not sure. Besides this, an "empty chair" could block other important decisions and bring the Community gradually to a standstill. Britain could also block expected demands for raising the one per cent ceiling on VAT transfers to the Community.

Tactics of this sort would have only a slow effect, and an agricultural policy that would not even start until next spring. This does, however, have the advantage that if Mrs Thatcher can persuade the Community that she is serious about using them there would still be time to reach a settlement before any real damage is done. And the damage would be done to Britain as well as to the Community as a whole. Among other things, the larger the budget the easier it ought to be to get a rearrangement of spending priorities. To reduce farm spending is much more difficult than merely slowing its growth in relation to other types of expenditure. Holding up agricultural spending would mean in itself bringing benefits to Britain.

The proper course, therefore, is to try reasoned arguments coupled with proposals for constructive reform, and then, if this fails, to move cautiously towards a gradual and flexible stepping up of pressures. The Community needs jolting towards reforms. If Britain can provide a sufficiently constructive jolt some good could yet come of what is otherwise a disagreeable necessity.

the tour. Indeed, they would have to be commended for not submitting to such blackmail.

But those are not the only grounds. There is a third, and convincing, argument against the tour. Sport in South Africa has not progressed nearly far enough in the direction of multi-racialism. It is true that there have been improvements. In many sports, white teams are now playing against coloured and black teams. In some sports the teams are mixed. Fundamentally, however, South African sport is still based on the principle of apartheid, and participation in sport—including rugby—is still subject to the evil inequalities which that system promotes. No show-piece world heavyweight championship fights or South African Barbarians rugby tours alter that conclusion. Opponents of sporting links with South Africa claim that no sport cannot be played in an abnormal society. Stated in such absolute terms, that is going too far, but sport in South Africa cannot yet be said to be sufficiently normal to warrant the resumption of full sporting relations. The four home unions have deferred their decision on whether the tour should take place. When next they meet, they should decide to abandon it.

not be taken just to ease the work of "hard-pressed immigration officers". Let the record of record of Scientology, which cause the British to ban members from entry in 1968, be examined by the Home Secretary. In the light of such conduct he cannot possibly justify lifting the present ban.

It would certainly be prudent in the interests of the Government's "philosophy on individual freedom" to keep out of our good while we are awaiting the outcome of the American trials. Experience shows that this must also be in the interests of Government security. Yours truly, K. P. FRAMPTON, Director, Deo Gloria Trust, 57 London Road, Bromley, Kent. November 23.

Islam's new century

From Mr T. J. Northwood
Sir, Surely "Islam's New Century" (leading article, November 20) will not begin until the first day of their year 1401, 1400 being the last year of their 14th century.

I foresee similar confusion for us in 20 years' time when Westerners will be tempted to celebrate (prematurely) the start of the 21st century on January 1, 2000, instead of a year later.

However much newness is suggested by the change from 1999 to 2000, this temptation should be resisted. Just as the first century started at the beginning of 1 and lasted 100 years until the end of 100, so the 20th must be allowed its full span—to the end of 2000.

Yours faithfully, T. J. NORTHWOOD, 45 Hilperton Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. November 21.

Minimum lending rate

From Professor I. P. Pearce
Sir, May I congratulate John Maddox (November 22) upon finally saying it.

By what perverse sense of logic does the whole world identify as a victim the lucky householder who has secured a mortgage at 15 per cent less for relief, in exchange for an annual 25 per cent capital gain, free of tax, on property which really belongs to the building society. No doubt it is the very same keen sense of justice which leads all to agree that the unfortunate deposi-

Reporting on obscenity

From Lord Gardner, CH

Sir, I write to plead for fair treatment of those who serve on Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees.

I served on one Departmental Committee which sat for five years and I attended all of its 330 meetings. When they were all-day meetings I had, of course, to refuse briefs with its attendant loss of income. For 16 years, successive Lord Chancellors appointed me to their Law Reform Committee, and since leaving office I have been Chairman of another Departmental Committee.

The Treasury reasonably reimburses the expenses of the members of Royal Commissions but are very niggardly about the expenses of members of Departmental Committees who are invariably out of pocket, and who, if they are self-employed, incur further financial loss.

The Williams Committee on Obscenity consisted of a distinguished Chairman, a Bishop, a former Chief Constable, a headmistress, doctors, lawyers, journalists—including your film critic—and others, for two years, and their report, which is said to be unanimous, is due to be published tomorrow.

It is not intolerable that before the report is published an extremist like Mrs Whitehouse should charge the Committee with moral cowardice and castigate the report as "a pornography charter".

I should have thought that the least any reasonable person could do is to read the report, if it is published, obtain a copy, and then read it, before making any comment upon it.

Yours faithfully, LORD GARDNER, House of Lords.

Conference on Ulster

From Mr John Higginson

Sir, It is a matter of acute disappointment and grave concern to very many people in Northern Ireland that our Unionist parliamentary representatives are adopting such an uncompromising attitude in their avowed intent to boycott the Secretary of State's Conference.

The SDLP are equally intransigent in laying down preconditions and in refusing to discuss the conditions which they know, from past experience, to be untenable.

To decline to listen, to talk, or to share aspirations and fears, is quite unforfeitable when other men's lives are at risk. Is it not part of the duty of both parties that in refusing to explore again, but now together, options which are extremely wide and with no commitment attached, they are postponing the day when senseless murders will cease and misguided patriots find constructive ways of serving this country?

If only we could see that, long term, we on both sides of the Border have a common enemy, we might approach our problems in a more co-operative spirit and learn to wage more trustingly.

May second thoughts and good sense yet prevail.

Yours faithfully, JOHN HIGGINSON, Ballyward Lodge, Ballyward, County Down.

Assisted places scheme

From Mr C. L. Kirch

Sir, As Headmaster of an independent preparatory school I write to express my disquiet over the proposed assisted places scheme as at present constituted. I can understand Mr Carlisle's desire to revive the direct grant system, but I fear the present scheme will only grossly distort the system. It will displace the best pupils, who may well bring academic honour to the school, because he is told his school is not good enough? Furthermore, to spend £600 on bolstering the private sector, whilst making massive cuts in the maintained sector, will only ensure that the abolition of independent schools will be a disaster for the education of the poor. I feel that the Headmasters' Conference should consider very carefully before getting involved in this ill-conceived and divisive proposal.

Yours faithfully, C. L. KIRCH, C. L. Kirch House, Ash, Canterbury.

Mounbatten statue

From Mr Pembroke Dutton

Sir, The very serious suggestion that a statue should be erected to the memory of Earl Mounbatten of Burma is in danger of becoming trivialized. It has been suggested that the statue be an equestrian one because there is a plinth going begging somewhere. Plinths are designed for statues, not the other way about. Is the whole proportion and scale of the suggested statue to be dictated by a vacant base?

Now we have some retired MO nagging about the quality of the horse and the quality of the rider. The statue will be a disgrace to the Tate Gallery as asked to act as adviser.

Earl Mounbatten was essentially a product of the Royal Navy and he must be sculpted in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. Furthermore, it must be remembered, before it is too late, that there are few sights more hilarious in this world than that of a sailor sitting on a horse, of all things!

I remain, Yours faithfully, PEMBROKE DUTTON, 8 Hamble Close, Middlesbrough.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The dismissal of Mr Robinson

From Mr David J. Roberts

Sir, I am somewhat mystified by the present situation at BL concerning the dismissal of Derek Robinson. Why we should require two of the leading newspapers of this country to make a strike official over someone's dismissal is beyond my comprehension. At the instigation of the party to which the TUC pay more than lip service and with the support of the other political colour in our land, there is an Industrial Relations Court.

Surely Mr Robinson should appeal to this court and with the assistance of ALAS he case would be well justified in which event he would be reinstated by the company or the reverse may be true and this will not involve the rest of the nation.

Yours faithfully, DAVID J. ROBERTS, Director, Green Barbour Limited, 38-40 Glasshill Street, SE1, November 27.

From Mr F. S. Hope

Sir, Why has not Mr Robinson used the normal legal procedures to seek redress for unfair dismissal and to be reinstated in his job?

It can only be assumed that he knows he has no legal case, but his actions are politically motivated, and that his sole aim is to complete the process of disrupting BL to destruction as soon as possible.

Now is the time for the leadership of the unions concerned to show by their actions—not by woolly words

to the media—whether or not their aim is also to destroy BL, with all the social, economic and political implications of doing so.

The case is as clear cut as that. Yours faithfully, F. S. HOPE, Middlewood, Hillbrow, Liss, Hampshire. November 26.

From Mr Tom Litterick

Sir, The case of Mr Robinson and Leyland is no doubt important, as you say, but hardly unprecedented and certainly not deserving the hyperbolic treatment given to it in your editorial "Mr Robinson and Mr Blunt" (leading article, November 22).

It is not the first time that a British employer has attempted to break the organized power of its workers and unilaterally rewrite the rule book, as Sir Michael Edwards is now. Indeed, I recollect that another British employer, which I should name, but not a million miles from Gray's Inn Road, recently attempted the same thing and failed miserably.

Which may go a long way to explaining the exceptionally daft quality of your editorial.

Yours sincerely, TOM LITTERICK, Management Centre, The University of Aston, Nelson Building, Gosta Green, Birmingham. November 22.

The way we vote

From Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham (Labour)

Sir, Dr David Owen is reported, November 24, as saying that new political parties do not carry instant solutions. For that matter neither do old ones and the evidence of the past 30 years suggests that they are short of longer term solutions as well.

But that is no reason for Labour Party members to desert to the "new radical centre". For socialists a coalition of the centre is not the issue. Their proper course as Dr Owen suggests is to fight for a "sensible socialism" within the Labour Party—to develop a contented and relevant ideology. The issue therefore resolves itself into how the fight can best be won so that Labour ceases to be a coalition within itself.

Dr Owen appears however not to have appreciated the problem fully. "Proportional representation" he says "does not of itself guarantee political stability. We should be wary before we give up our system of coalition within parties and replace it with the continental system of coalition of cross parties." Putting aside his confusion about whether there should be a coalition within the Labour Party and the questions of democratic openness and electoral participation which arise, it is important to grasp that support of a majority of the electorate, indeed, it would be an essential requirement if the Party is to have the self-confidence necessary to form a successful and socialist administration. Dr Owen is misguided to scorn electoral reform.

Yours faithfully, TOM ELLIS, House of Commons.

Professor Blunt

From Professor D. Tabor, FRSE

Sir, It is not often that I find myself in agreement with Professor Burhop (November 23) on non-scientific matters. The thirteenth was certainly a period of mass unemployment, post-war depression, hunger marches and a feeling that capitalism could not cope. In addition the threat of German Fascism was beginning to emerge. Of course not all young people and not all academic Marxists or dedicated Communists. Some were too discerning, some had religious scruples, some were too busy with work, careers, aesthetics, sports, sex. Some, while actively involved in social and political movements, were apolitical. But a fair number of my generation were attracted to Marxism for reasons that few of your correspondents have mentioned—it provided a complete philosophy and world view in a way which was accessible to the young (November 24) that none of the contemporary movements did. Those of us who got involved in disputes with Communists soon found that they could not discuss issues: they could only repeat the dogmas and arguments of their creed. For many of them it provided (and still does) the equivalent of a secular religion, with its sacred texts, by Marx, its prophets, Engels, its church—the Party and the Soviet Union—and its inflexible pope (Catholics may pardon me) in Stalin.

Many of us recall for example their doctrinaire attitude to World War II which was branded as a Capitalist War until the day after Russia was invaded when it suddenly became a people's war for freedom. Like Stalin, and indeed following him, they were incapable of recognising that though western capitalism might, in their eyes, have been rotten, a victory for Fascism was far worse.

I raise these points because Professor Burhop rightly stresses the need for a balanced historic perspective. Today we face another crisis in the capitalist world. But the situation is different from that of the thirties in several ways. I mention only one. In those relatively innocent years it was almost possible to believe in the New Life offered by Marxism and Russian society. Today that myth is dead not least among the citizens of the Soviet Union itself. Those who join the Party are not committed to the creation of a New Society but to better jobs within the Soviet hierarchy. Our choices today are more difficult—and more realistic.

This correspondence was generated by the Blunt affair. I can only express my own view that though we may respect a man for the courage of his convictions (as Bertrand Russell in World War I)

we expect him to be prepared to pay the price (as Russell did) for his convictions. However, in the face of current hysteria I sincerely hope that no one will suggest withdrawing Professor Blunt's books of art from public libraries or expunging his name from any of the learned papers that he has written in his own field of scholarship. We should leave such practices to those societies which once captured his faith and his loyalty.

Yours faithfully, DAVID TABOR, Department of Physics, University of Cambridge, Cavendish Laboratory, Madingley Road, Cambridge. November 26.

From The Vice-Principal of St Edmund Hall

Sir, Perhaps the security services should read more poetry. As early as 1937 they could have learned from *Letters from Iceland* that Louis MacNeice, his part of the Villanelle, *Austen and Macneice: Their Last Will and Testament*, proposed to leave to Guy Burgess (among others) "a keg of whiskey, the sweetest deceiver", and to . . . my old friend Anthony Blunt.

And the picture of *Love Locked Out* by Holman Hunt. Whether the curious last line is the result of ignorance or of the search for a rhyme and a (presumably) homosexual play on words, of a sniggering allusion to the picture's relationship with Hunt's *The Light of the World*, the outcome is now singularly fortunate. It has avoided, in connection with this particular beneficiary of the Will, any of the associations which might have been aroused by the real artist's name: Merritt.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, R. E. ALTON, St Edmund Hall, Oxford. November 26.

From Mr A. Weaver

Sir, In the Thirties, as a refugee from Hitler's Germany, I received a loan to pay my student fees at the Courtauld Institute. When, many years later, I returned the money to the Institute, the Director, Sir Anthony Blunt (as he then was), explained to me in an interview that it seemed fitting that the sum should benefit another refugee. We were in 1956 and the refugee was a Hungarian.

There is no doubt in my mind that Professor Blunt was sincere in his wish to help a victim of tyranny—in this case Soviet Communism. Yours faithfully, A. WEAVER, 18 Campden Grove, W8. November 22.

Selling off a Saxon farm

From Dr Joan Thirk and others

Sir, We read with astonishment and dismay that the Ministry of Agriculture, in Nottinghamshire, as part of the Government's economy measures. The purchase of the estate in 1952 was generally deemed to be a wise imaginative decision for, in the words of Mr and Mrs C. S. Orwin who wrote its history, "Laxton is unique among the villages of England today, because here, and here only, has the open-field system of farming survived unchanged in its essentials since the days long before the Norman Conquest."

Laxton is as important a monument for the study of agricultural history as Stonehenge for the study of archaeology. It is visited by innumerable scholars, old and young, and by many foreign visitors from all continents. In public ownership, the continuity of common-field farming was assured. It is wholly unrealistic to hope that private buyers will retain the system of farming in perpetuity.

The decision of the Ministry is seen to have been taken without any consultation with those concerned in the study of English agricultural history. We earnestly hope that more mature consideration will be given to this matter, and the decision to sell reversed.

Yours etc, JOAN THIRK, Reader in Economic History, University of Oxford.

R. H. HILTON, Professor of Medieval Social History, University of Birmingham.

R. E. F. SMITH, Professor of Russian, University of Birmingham.

GORDON MINGAY, Professor of Agrarian History, University of Kent.

M. L. THOMPSON, Director of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London.

E. J. T. COLLINS, Director of the Institute of Agricultural History, University of Reading.

Deene Park ballroom

From Mr Mark Girouard

Sir, Are we really to accept that owners of historic country houses can lop off bits of them in the interests of convenience, regardless of the quality of the bits so lopped? For it is on these grounds that the Inspector who presided over the demolition of its ballroom.

He admits its historical and architectural interest as a family home, and that its owner, Mr Brudenell, cannot be expected to pay for its redecoration to the same high standard as the rest of the house—but that lower standards would not be acceptable.

Why on earth not? Do country houses really have to be done up to the nines throughout? And aren't most of them too big for convenience, and full of fine rooms for which there is no obvious contemporary use except to show them to the public?

When I first heard of the intended demolition of the ballroom I presumed that at least it was in a bad way and that a case could be made out that the cost of its restoration would jeopardise the future of the remainder of the house. But now it turns out (according to the Inspector) that its structural condition is "good with some localised defects", and that Mr Brudenell's estimate of the sums necessary for its repair and maintenance must be dismissed as excessive.

Some country house owners can reasonably be described as struggling but Mr Brudenell is not one of them. He is a very substantial owner of both town and country property: yet he plans to destroy the main architectural legacy of Deene's most colourful and best known owner when this could be put into reasonable repair for the price of a new Jaguar.

Yours sincerely, MARK GIROUARD, 35 Colville Road, W11.

Age of violence

From Mr Ewan John Fildes

Sir, It is a sad reflection on the world in which we live that the first two obituaries supplement (November 16), four out of the five people remembered did not just die—they were murdered.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, E. J. HILDES, 420 Park Road, Dingle, Liverpool.

Wolfgang Amadeus Losey

From Sir John Culshaw

Sir, I share Mr Lufi's bewilderment (November 26), having seen in New York a month ago a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* for "Mozart-Losey's" *Don Giovanni*.

Most of us are aware of Mozart's contribution to music, but we would welcome enlightenment about Mr Losey's contribution to film, despite the assurance of our evening newspaper last week that he is the greatest artist working in France. Am I alone in thinking that both *The Servant* and *The Go-between*, although good films, were absurdly over-rated? And what about all the others, like *Don Juan* and *Figaro* in a landscape which vanished almost as soon as they appeared?

I have never quite understood how Mr Losey has managed to keep in continuous employment, but by coupling his name with Mozart, where operatic culture was considerable, he may suppose that he has solved that problem for the future. If so, I hope that for our sake, and Mozart's, he is wrong.

Yours faithfully, JOHN CULSHAW, 15 Arlington Avenue, N1.



COURT CIRCULAR

WICKINGHAM PALACE
November 27: The Queen held an audience at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P. (Prime Minister and 1st Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this morning.

The Prince of Wales this morning visited the British Gas Corporation's On-Line Inspection Unit at Cranlington, Northamptonshire.

His Royal Highness this afternoon toured the Pallion Shipyard, Sunderland, Shipbuilders, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear.

Afterwards the Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips was entertained at lunch in the Town Hall, County of Durham, by the Mayor and Members of the Council.

This afternoon Her Royal Highness opened Raby Hall Community Centre, Raby, North Yorkshire, in aid of the Raby Hall Community Centre.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips then drove to the Livingstone Street Play and Community Centre, and having been received by the Mayor of Wirral (Councillor J. W. Jones), toured and opened the Centre.

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

Birthdays today
Mr. John Duggan, 64; Mr. Joseph Duggan, 84; Mr. General Sir Douglas Duggan, 76; Sir Douglas Duggan, 94; the Right Rev. P. C. Duggan, 94; Mr. J. Edward Duggan, 94; Major-General R. E. Duggan, 80; Lord Wigg, 79; Dame Frances Bates, 80.

Christening
The infant son of Dr. and Mrs. John Duggan was christened Edward Lucian George Seymour Duggan on Sunday, October 21, at Fordingbridge, Hampshire, by Mr. Henry Duggan, Dr. Nicholas Duggan (for whom Mr. David Thomas acted proxy), the Hon. Mrs. Nicholas Duggan and Mrs. Vivian Bates.

Middle Temple
The following have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple: Mr. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, Mr. P. N. Garland, QC, Mr. N. E. G. C. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, Mr. I. C. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, and Mr. R. S. Alexander, QC.

The following entrance exhibitions and bursaries have been awarded: Mr. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, Mr. P. N. Garland, QC, Mr. N. E. G. C. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, Mr. I. C. R. M. C. Simpson, QC, and Mr. R. S. Alexander, QC.

The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Mrs. John Duggan as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 27: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon presented Long Service Badges to Queen's Nurses of The Queen's Nursing Institute at St. James's Palace.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 27: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, The East Africa Women's League, attended the General Meeting at Holy Trinity Church House, Brompton Road this afternoon.

Her Royal Highness later opened The Elizabeth T. Greenfield Memorial Foundation Art Exhibition "A Canadian Start in Art" at Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST. JAMES'S PALACE
November 27: The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant of the Women's Royal Army Corps, today visited the Training Centre, Queen Elizabeth Park, Guildford, Surrey.

Miss Carol Gordon Irvine was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 27: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, this evening attended the Evening News British Film Awards at the New London Theatre, Drury Lane, which presented the Gold Medal for the Best British Film.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent will visit the International Domestic Electrical Appliances Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on January 16.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will attend a gala in aid of Child Welfare, Downs in aid of Child Welfare, at the Café Royal on December 4.

The Neighbourhood Trust, in aid of early detection of cancer in children, is holding a gala evening ball at Quaglin's Banqueting Rooms on New Year's Eve.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Charles de Worms will be held on Thursday, November 29, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields at noon.

Latest appointments
Mr. Michael Scott to be British Consul-General at Bangkok, Mr. J. M. Edes to be British Ambassador to Libya.

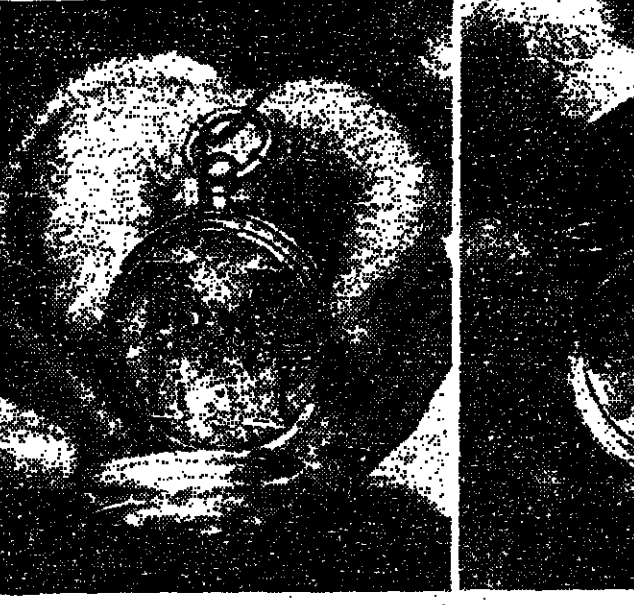
Mr. W. Peters, to be British High Commissioner to Malawi. Surgeon Captain (D) P. R. J. Duggan, to be promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D) on February 25 and to be Director Naval Dental Services in March.

Legal
Mr. J. M. A. Barker, Mr. R. A. Perry and Mr. H. Conyers Walker to be circuit judges on the north eastern circuit.

Publishing award
Jonathan Cape have won the Allen Lane Publisher of the Year Award, which is made in association with the Bristol Literary Diaries. The award is made for the quality of the publisher's list, including promotion, production and the frequency with which they publish new authors. The judges commended "the number of outstanding novels Cape have published throughout the year."

Today's engagements
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh dine privately with the United States Ambassador, Winfield House, Regent's Park, 8.15. Exhibitions: British Museum, 10.00. Japanese Gallery, Kensington Church Street, 10.00. Victorian and Edwardian painting, National Gallery, 10.00.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the National Association for Mental Health and the Health Foundation, attends reception at head office of National Westminster Bank, 41, Lombard, 6.45. Exhibitions: British Museum, 10.00. Japanese Gallery, Kensington Church Street, 10.00. Victorian and Edwardian painting, National Gallery, 10.00.



Watches from the Belin collection to be sold at Sotheby's to-morrow. They are (from left) a gold-cased Tourbillon said to have been given to Napoleon III, a gold cylinder with a miniature of a woman, circa 1830, and a rare Thomas Cummings.

Cautious buyers at Renaissance jewelry sale

By Geraldine Norman
SALE ROOM Correspondent
Under Christie's eagle eye the Astor collection of Renaissance jewels offered for sale yesterday had been catalogued as part genuine, part nineteenth-century fakes. Nevertheless, buyers were more cautious than usual, and a number of items catalogued as Renaissance failed to sell because of the suspicion that they too might turn out to be of the nineteenth-century.

The collection was formed in the late nineteenth-century when the late nineteenth-century jeweller, John Astor, collected Renaissance jewels, which he sold to the Victoria and Albert Museum, by Relphold Vassier, who was working as a goldsmith and restorer at the cathedral treasury at Aachen around 1850.

A jewelled and enamelled gold pendant found, again with pendant pearls, made £2,200 (estimate £2,500 to £4,000). The other two pieces recorded in the Vassier drawings were gold-mounted ivory pendant animals: one was unsold for £1,200 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and the other went to Hancock at £1,600 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The item of which Christie's had the highest hopes was not apparently believed. A jewelled and enamelled gold pendant, a pendant catalogue as "fine and important" and dated to the seventeenth century was estimated at £12,000 to £15,000. It failed to find a buyer and was bought in at £5,500.

The sale also included miniature and works of art from other properties and totalled £250,248, with 22 per cent unsold.

In Monaco on Monday evening Sotheby's sold Old Master drawings from the collection formed by Louis Carlier, of jewel fame. A classical French collection of the early twentieth century, it contained French drawings of outstanding quality.

The top price among the Carlier items was a little Louis-Leopold, Bolly painting, "La descente de croix," £100,000 (estimate £80,000 to £120,000). The other two pieces recorded in the Vassier drawings were gold-mounted ivory pendant animals: one was unsold for £1,200 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and the other went to Hancock at £1,600 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

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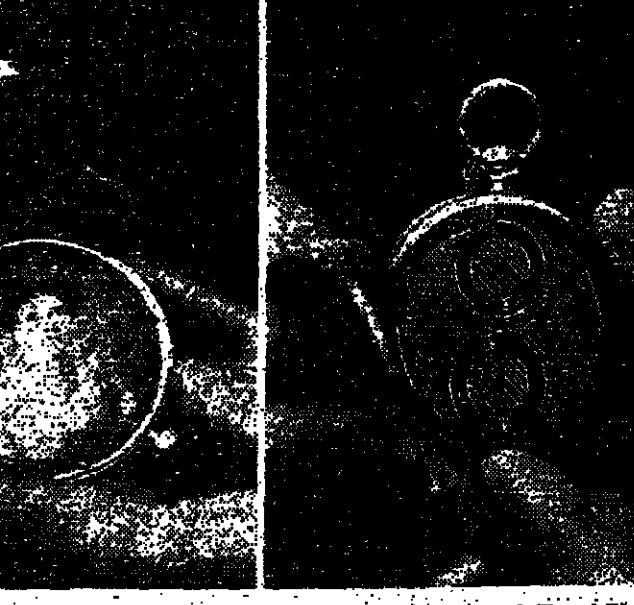
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OBITUARY

M. MARCEL L'HERBIER

A force in the French cinema

M. Marcel L'Herbier, a film director, who was in the period between the wars a powerful force in the French cinema, died in Paris on November 26 at the age of 51. One of the first real French writers for the cinema, he had a career spanning the silent era and he continued as one of the great experimenters of talking pictures.

Born into a well-to-do bourgeois family in Paris on April 23, 1888, he qualified as a lawyer before becoming a theatre critic and subsequently a writer for several films, starting with *Rose de France* in 1918, and continuing with such expressionist masterpieces as *Eldorado* and a film of Emile Zola's *L'Argent*. This last film was released just as sound pictures were being introduced and in consequence it failed until comparatively recently to achieve the recognition that its artistic merit deserved.

L'Herbier, however, quickly came to terms with the new sound technique, and went on to direct one of the first French films with a French soundtrack, *Nuits de Prince*. His great successes were the two crime films, *Le Mystere de la Chambre Jaune* and *Le Parquet de la Dame en Noir*. Just before the outbreak of the last war he introduced Louis Jourdan and Micheline Presle in *La Comedie du Bonheur*, a baroque and poetic story. During the war itself he made one of his best-known films, *La Nuit Fantastique*. He produced in all about 30 "talkies". The last, a cinema anthology called *Le Cinema du Diable*, in 1967.

In 1936 he was co-founder and first artistic counsellor of the *Cinema-Club Francaise*, and in 1943 he set up the Institut des Hautes Etudes Cinematographiques with the deliberate aim of proving, during the occupation, that there was a future for the French cinema. In the same way he became in 1947 president of the Defence Committee of the French Cinema to combat the invasion of American films.

The author of many books and articles on the cinema, he published his memoirs, *La Face qui Tourne*, earlier this year.

DR KRZYSZTOF DABROWSKI
Dr Krzysztof Dabrowski, who was Director of the Archaeological Museum of Warsaw, died on November 23, during a visit to Britain as an official guest. Still in his forties, Dabrowski had become an outstanding member of the Polish cultural establishment, regarded in Poland and abroad as an expert to the grand old men of Polish archaeology. Professors Lorenc and Michalowski. Perhaps he is best known in Poland for his work at Biskupin, an early Slav settlement which was excavated and reconstructed. Nazi claims that Western Poland was historically German. He was at home in several languages and the best of company in all of them.

He had a terrible accident in mid-1977 on a site in Bulgaria, but with characteristic courage he fought off the effects of multiple fractures and resumed direction of the Warsaw Museum, which he had made internationally famous. Despite recurrent ill-health he was determined to make up the British Government's invitation to visit Britain, where he had earlier been notable when in the Ministry, but during his visit he succumbed to a bone cancer, resulting from his accident. Poland can be proud of such a man, embodying as he did the best qualities of the old and new Poland.

Dabrowski was a lion of a man, with ability and courage far beyond what is usual in a communist country. Inevitably at a disadvantage owing to his background of the minor aristocracy, he rose steadily in a hierarchy which the Poles regard highly, and in which they excel. He refused to observe the communist convention that in his field, as in others, the brotherly countries in the block should receive disproportionate attention.

In 1977 he suggested off his own bat that his museum should have an exhibition of Anglo-Polish painters, and insisted that the invitations should go out jointly from the Museum and the British Embassy "on the occasion of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee" - not at all a prudent thing for a Pole to suggest. But he went ahead despite party rumblings of disapproval and set away with it - just. It could not have happened anywhere else in the block.

He leaves two children by a second marriage. The wife of his second marriage is herself a distinguished archaeologist. She devoted herself totally to his well-being during his time of infirmity.

GERMAINE LUBIN
Germaine Lubin, the most distinguished of dramatic actresses, died in Paris, during October. She was 83.

She was born in Paris on February 1, 1890. After studying in Paris at the Conservatoire under the great Fella Liviana and winning various prizes, she joined the Opera Comique in 1917, making her debut as Antonia in *Les contes d'Hoffmann*. By 1914, she had already graduated to the Opera, where she remained for the next 30 years. She began singing the more lyric parts such as Juliette and Thais but soon after the First World War she moved up to the dramatic repertoire, singing *Rise, Eva*, *Elektra*, then *Seghinde* and *Agathe* with success. Finally, she scaled the Wagnerian heights as Brunnhilde (1928) and Isolde (1930). Other important parts included *Chimica* and *Bertrando*. She was soon in demand in all the world's leading opera houses and had the unusual honour of being the first French artist to sing at Bayreuth, where she sang Kundry and Isolde.

She first sang at Covent Garden as *Elektra* and *Antonia* (in 1925). After a long career in 1937 and she returned for Isolde and Kundry in 1939. In 1940 she sang at the Metropolitan.

Mr Russell John Forbes, CBE, who died on November 23, was a Regional Controller, NW Region, Board of Trade, 1954-67.

Latest wills
Latest testaments (not before tax paid; tax not disclosed).
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James, ret. of St. Mawes, Cornwall, died at his home, 113, Collier, Mr. Joseph Duggan, of Bournemouth, Surrey, £115,944.
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Marriage
Dr J. Kornbluth and Miss C. B. Oppenheimer. The marriage took place on November 27 in Jerusalem between Dr. J. Kornbluth, of Jerusalem, and Miss C. B. Oppenheimer, daughter of Dr. Arnold S. Oppenheimer and the late Mrs Dorothy Oppenheimer, of London.

University news
Oxford
Elections and awards
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Honorary Fellow, Dr. J. Kornbluth, of Jerusalem, and Miss C. B. Oppenheimer, daughter of Dr. Arnold S. Oppenheimer and the late Mrs Dorothy Oppenheimer, of London.

25 years ago
From the Times of Monday, Nov 29, 1954
Enrico Fermi dies
Professor Enrico Fermi, whose work in the nuclear field contributed much to the harnessing of atomic energy and the development of the atomic bomb died yesterday at Chicago aged 53. He had been in the last night of his professorship of physics at the University of Chicago's Institute for Nuclear Studies. Fermi was born in Rome in September, 1901, and studied at Göttingen, Leyden and Pisa, where in 1923 he took his

Science report
Sociology: Marriages made near home
His information comes from two population studies carried out during the last twenty years. First, he looked at a national survey of marriages in England, conducted in 1959-60 by the population investigation committee of the London School of Economics. The answers given in that survey have enabled Dr Coleman to establish in each case the distance between the birthplaces of husband and wife and between their homes when they first met. He concludes that marriages between partners from different home towns were hardly more common in 1959-60 than before the Second World War.

One factor influencing that lack of change has been the decline in average age at marriage in Britain since the late 1930s, for on the whole younger people tend geographically more restricted lives than do their seniors. They are therefore more likely to find marriage partners near to home. Dr Coleman took a closer look at the local situation when he conducted a marriage survey in Reading in 1974. He interviewed a sample of 946 couples in Reading and five surrounding smaller towns. Among 560 first marriages he found that 82 per cent of the living in Reading married a woman also living there, and for women the corresponding proportion was 76 per cent.

Dr Coleman concludes from the two surveys that the geographical range within which marriages are contracted is more restricted than might have been expected in view of the social changes taking place in Britain during the last hundred years. Some observers may not be surprised that most people still seem to find their spouse locally. Source: *Men*, September, 1979 (vol. 14, page 444).

Methodist Homes for the Aged
Methodist Homes for the Aged, Dept. Freepost, London, SW1P 3BR

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous d

* Ex dividend. a Ex all-b Forecast dividend. c Current bid price. e Interest payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. a Bid for company. h Pre-merger figures. i Forecast earnings. y Ex capital distribution. * Ex rights. a Ex terms or share split. * Tax free. -y Price adjusted for later dealings. . . No significant data.

السؤال الأول

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Stock markets
FT Ind 412.5 up 5.4
FT Gilt 64.56 up 0.47

Sterling
\$2.1610 down 15 points
Euro \$ 13 15/16 down 0.1

Dollar
Index 86.5 down 0.3

Gold
\$394 1/2 an ounce down 50.25

3-month money
Inter-bank 16 1/2 to 16 1/4
Euro \$ 13 15/16 to 14 1/16

IN BRIEF

Seagram makes £17m bid for Sandeman

Seagram, the Canadian drinks group, has made a £17m bid for Sandeman, the port and sherry company. Sandeman's directors have accepted the offer, worth 30p a share, and have recommended other shareholders to follow suit. Seagram sees the acquisition as complementary to its other interests. Sandeman's shares soared yesterday to 11p, up 6p.

Financial News, page 22

Beer profits down

Allied Breweries, which reported a profit of £58.6m for the first half of its financial year, said that a strike at one of its breweries and poor conditions in the Dutch beer market had caused a "sharp decrease" in overall beer profits.

Financial Editor, page 21

Self-starter venture

American Monitor Corporation is to take over the West Coast factory left vacant by the collapse last year of the Heathrow Audio Hi-Fi. The corporation will manufacture electronic blood analysis machines of the associated chemical agents in a joint venture with the Northern Ireland Development Agency.

Gold warning

Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of Confederation of Gold Fields, warned shareholders at its annual general meeting yesterday of the risk of a "reaping acquisition". The warning follows recent buying of the company's shares.

Financial Editor, page 21

Shipping growth slows

Tonnage of the world merchant shipping fleet shows only 2 per cent increase on the 1978 total according to figures published yesterday by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The growth, which is equivalent to million tons gross, was the slowest for 10 years.

Fore unemployed

The North of England Development Council forecasts that unemployment will rise to an average of 15 per cent in 1981 compared with the present 8.5 per cent.

Addition to Bill passed

Government proposals placing duty on company directors to take account of the interests of shareholders as well as those of the company were added to a Companies Bill yesterday. The standing committee now considering the Bill approved new clause by eight votes to five.

CI redundancies

Imperial Chemical Industries' division is to make redundant about 450 workers at its nylon plant in Pontypool, south Wales. It has also discontinued a £50m expansion programme.

War risk premiums

London ship insurers have increased "war risk" premiums for the Gulf Region, especially for Iranian ports. General war risk goes up from 0.025 to 0.05 per cent in the Gulf except Iran where the premium is 1 per cent.

Japan relaxes foreign exchange controls to boost the yen and fight inflation

By Caroline Atkinson

Japan took new measures yesterday to bolster the yen on foreign markets and to fight inflation with the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan announcing changes in Japan's foreign exchange controls.

These involve relaxations in the controls on currency inflows imposed last year when the yen was rising rapidly, and the ending of a special scheme to encourage imports. The import settlement scheme at present allows Japanese importers to borrow funds cheaply to finance imports. This will now end on December 3.

The announcement of the measures sent the yen sharply up against the dollar in early foreign exchange markets yesterday. Recently the yen has been hard hit by fears of further oil price rises and possible disruption of supplies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on imported oil for its energy supplies.

The Bank of Japan has been intervening heavily in foreign exchange markets to hold up

the yen. It sold an estimated \$400m to \$500m yesterday before the measures were announced as the yen slipped to more than 251 to the dollar.

By the close of business in London, the yen was about 1 per cent up against the dollar on the day at 249.375 yen. It had earlier leapt as high as 246 yen, but fell back somewhat as the market judged that more exchange control measures may still be needed.

The dollar was weaker against most currencies yesterday, in particular the Deutsche mark. Against a basket of currencies, the dollar lost 0.3 points to finish at 86.5 per cent of its end-1971 value. However, it recovered from its low of 84.17375 to close little changed at 84.17495.

Sterling also lost some ground in trade-weighted terms. Its effective index was 0.1 point lower than on Monday at 69.0 per cent of the end-1971 value. It closed down 15 points against the dollar at 2.1610, after jumping above 2.17 during the day.

The Japanese Cabinet said yesterday that it had adopted

a programme of fiscal and administrative measures to curb domestic price increases. This amounts mainly to a campaign to persuade companies to hold down prices, particularly of necessities and oil products.

The anti-monopoly law will be enforced to prevent companies benefiting from higher oil prices. The Japanese are also being asked to conserve heating oil this winter.

The Bank of Japan has commissioned various reports from foreign exchange banks and trading companies on their foreign exchange dealings in spot and forward markets, and on transactions by residents in short-term foreign securities.

The relaxation of exchange controls enlarges the limits given to foreign exchange banks on their holdings of foreign currencies, and will allow larger overseas loans into Japan.

Mr Teichiro Morioka, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, is to resign next month at the end of his five year term. Mr Haruo Murokawa, deputy governor, will succeed him.

Hammerson to buy Reunion Properties in £42m deal

By Adrienne Gleeson

After years of trying to persuade the Japanese Matsushita subsidiary, Reunion Properties, to sell its 25 per cent interest in the company owning Woolgate House in the City, Hammerson Properties, which owns the other 75 per cent, has finally achieved its object by agreeing to buy Reunion itself for £42,300,000.

Hammerson is to fund most of the purchase price for the property, which is valued at £2,300,000, by way of a two-for-five rights issue at 50p, which will raise £35,600,000. Hammerson's shares closed down 35p yesterday at 64.5p.

With Reunion under its belt, Hammerson can take into its accounts the full value of its holding in Woolgate House. Since the investment in Reunion had been written down in previous years, the cost of the disposal to group reserves would be negligible.

The group's chairman, Mr Sydney Mason, said yesterday that there was "marriage

value" in the acquisition of the outstanding minority holding. But Hammerson's existing stake in Woolgate House included in the books at £18,750,000, exactly 75 per cent of the £25m at which the property was valued in 1973.

The directors of Reunion recognized, at December 31, 1978, that the realisable value of their 25 per cent stake in the property might be less than its book value, but considered that the shortfall was not permanent.

Jardine, Matheson acquired Reunion nine months after it went public, in 1973. It paid £52.4m, funding the purchase out of a rights issue on the Hongkong market, then at its height. The market plunged almost immediately afterwards, leaving Jardine, Matheson's subscribers highly disgruntled.

Jardine said yesterday that since the investment in Reunion had been written down in previous years, the cost of the disposal to group reserves would be negligible.

The Jardine board believes the sale proceeds "can be rede-

ployed to the considerable advantage of the group's activities", but a spokesman said that no firm decision had been made on how the money would be used.

Directors of Hammerson have forecast that profits for the year to end December will amount to £7.4m pre-tax, (£6.2m in 1978). They have already promised to pay a dividend of 17.14p per share gross for the current year, and have forecast a dividend of 25.71p per share gross (including an interim of 7.14p per share gross) for 1980.

The two principal institutional shareholders in Hammerson, Standard Life and Royal London Mutual, have agreed to take up their entitlement to shares in full. Mr Mason says that he will be doing likewise.

The acquisition of Reunion is subject to approval by shareholders of Hammerson, at an extraordinary general meeting on December 13.

Financial Editor, page 21



Mr Sydney Mason, chairman of Hammerson, "marriage value" in the minority holding.

Minister's firm line on pay policy

By Our Economics Editor

A tough warning that "high interest rates, further cuts in public expenditure, increases in taxation" or a mixture of all three will follow inevitably from excessive wage demands came yesterday from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr Lawson admitted to the Unit Trusts Association that the Government had so far failed to persuade people outside the City that they must moderate their pay demands because of tight monetary policy.

He stressed the Government's intention to press on with its policies, saying that it "will not shrink" from its responsibilities to reduce inflation. But until people started to behave more responsibly, this would inevitably lead to a loss of output and jobs.

Mr Lawson's speech is the latest to impress to pay bargainers the Government's intention to stick by its tight monetary policy. He defended the recent increase in interest rates, and welcomed the City's reaction to the government measures. More than £6,000m of Government stock had now been sold since April, he said.

But reaction outside the City has been much less favourable. Mr Lawson is known to have been disturbed by the amount of criticism which he received from businessmen and constituents about the decision to raise minimum lending rates from 15 per cent to 17 per cent. The Government has been concerned by evidence from the present pay round that the level of settlements is far higher than is consistent with government policies.

The shift in emphasis of government statements, which stresses the disastrous consequences of pay rises getting out of hand, is an attempt to moderate settlements.

New guidelines for NEB to be published within two weeks

By Our Industrial Editor

New guidelines for the National Enterprise Board will be published within the next two weeks, the Government announced yesterday.

The outline for the NEB will map out the organization's financial targets and modified responsibilities once the Industry Bill, now before Parliament, is enacted. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, who appeared before the committee considering the Bill, said the new guidelines would not contain Rolls-Royce rules because the aero-engine company was being transferred from the NEB to the Department of Industry.

The company will be required to submit five-year plans and annual reports on progress to the Industry Department, and the Government will insist on immediate notification of any

major changes in R-R forecasts.

Sir Keith told the committee that the industry department would be setting a target rate of return for the aero-engine group, independent of the NEB. Under current legislation, the company is required to achieve a 10 per cent return by 1981, although R-R is far short of that target.

Later, in an interview with The Times, the Industry Secretary underlined the importance of the "catalytic investment role" which the Government sees for the NEB, especially in connexion with advanced technology.

The NEB, he said, would have a relatively small amount—about £10m a year—which he expected it to use promoting high technology projects in partnership with the private sector.

There would be opportunities, coming to the NEB which the private sector had refused to support totally, because a venture was considered to be of a high risk. The new board, he said, would have a role to play in getting such projects on their feet—with the minimum of NEB assistance.

"The catalytic function of the NEB mark 2" under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Knight, could include the identifying of new opportunities, provided they were carried out in partnership with the private sector, Sir Keith explained.

"As the NEB comes to displace its high technology investment—and makes them ready for full private sector—the board will be able to keep for its own investment purposes a proportion of the sale price—but this will not be for several years", he added.

Rothschild bid for Dawnay Day

By Richard Allen

Rothschild Investment Trust last night launched a £16.6m agreed bid for Dawnay Day, the fund management group best known for its Target unit trust and life assurance activities.

Under a complex deal already arranged between RIT and Dawnay Day, the American insurance group, 40 per cent of Dawnay will end up in the control of Reliance in return for a £9m cash injection.

A full bid for Dawnay has been expected in stock markets since RIT revealed that it had built up a 5.6 per cent stake earlier this month. However, the bid price of 60p a share is 11p above Dawnay's price at its suspension last week.

RIT is making the bid through

Hume Holdings, the fellow investment group it is still in the process of taking over. RIT's £18.7m offer for Hume went unconditional at the beginning of this month after it had gained 51 per cent of Hume's equity.

There was speculation last night that RIT had made its move for Dawnay in this way because of fears that a rival bidder could emerge.

Once it obtains all the equity of Hume and, through that group, control of Dawnay, RIT intends to issue £9m worth of new Hume shares to Reliance, which would give the American group a straight 40 per cent holding.

Reliance bought a 20 per cent stake in RIT earlier this year and thus will own about 50 per

cent of Hume's equity overall. However, its voting rights in the new groupings will still be subordinate to those of RIT.

The bid for Dawnay has the support of Prudential Assurance, which controls just under 20 per cent of the equity and of directors, who control around 3 per cent.

An RIT spokesman said last night that the group was particularly interested in Dawnay's unit-linked life operations. The deal with Reliance will give the American group its first significant interest in the growing unit-linked life insurance business in the United Kingdom.

Dawnay has 150,000 policy holders and 80,000 unit holders and has funds under management of £150m.

Financial Editor, page 21

10,000 new jobs aim for steel closure areas

By Peter Hill

Reid Steel Corporation has set a target of securing 10,000 new jobs next year for workers made redundant by the closure programme. A key area on which the corporation aims to focus is Corby—despite union opposition to the closures—where 5,500 steelworkers are due to be phased out.

Seven areas are now the subject of intensive efforts to secure new jobs in industry and a scheme has been developed under which old buildings, which would otherwise be demolished, are being retained to provide premises for small and medium sized companies.

The new jobs target was revealed yesterday by Mr Paddy Naylor, chief executive of Reid Steel, the corporation's job creation subsidiary. This new objective will require a substantial increase in the company's £10m-a-year budget.

over half of which is spent on developing and to be sold eventually, or leased as a means of creating jobs.

In its last financial year, the company achieved its target of securing 3,000 new jobs for redundant steelworkers; this year the target has been lifted to 5,000.

But Corby will be central to the success of BSC (Industry) in meeting its new target for next year and the board's decision was taken in the face of opposition from Mr Bill Stirs (a board member), general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the industry's largest trade union.

"There is a massive amount of interest in Corby. We could not wait any longer, it would be socially irresponsible for us to do so," said Mr Naylor. No longer was it possible, he said, for industry to decimate a community and walk away without doing something about it.

While appreciating the steel unions' difficulties, Mr Naylor said that about hundreds of inquiries had been received regarding possibilities of investment in Corby. About sixty of these were being examined actively. If implemented, these would lead to the creation of about 3,000 new jobs in the Corby area.

Established four years ago, the job creation company works closely in cooperation with Government departments, local authorities and regional development organizations and is expected to be kept busy in the coming months as the BS continues to reduce its manning levels in line with the reduced production levels foreseen as industry slips further into recession.

The company has been commissioned an urgent feasibility study of the potential offered by 200 acres of its own land at Corby.

Over the past 18 months, Mr Naylor explained, the company had received 3,300 inquiries and had been "swamped" by the interest. Over 800 potential projects were being examined in March of last year the company had virtually no inquiries and a considerable momentum had built up which was directed towards putting jobs into communities where steelworks were closed.

BSC (Industry) is being kept informed of the corporation's overall de-maning strategy and is expected to be kept busy in the coming months as the BS continues to reduce its manning levels in line with the reduced production levels foreseen as industry slips further into recession.

The company has been commissioned an urgent feasibility study of the potential offered by 200 acres of its own land at Corby.

European nuclear research project at risk

UK's brake on reactor study

Britain is putting at risk an EEC project aimed at preventing a repetition of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, type of nuclear accident by refusing to contribute her share of the research costs.

An attempt will be made at the next meeting of the EEC Research Council on December 20 to persuade the United Kingdom to reverse the decision not to contribute some £6 towards the £40m budget for the project in Northern Italy.

The study, at the Supersara pressurized water reactor plant, consists of a controlled laboratory experiment of a melt-down similar to the one at Harrisburg, who have so far been financing the project out of their own national budget, are threatening that if

Britain continues to refuse to make its contribution, they will withdraw from the United Kingdom-based jet fusion project at Culham.

If Britain does not agree, the Supersara project, which would have technical cooperation from the United States and financial assistance from Japan, would not go ahead.

Britain's objections could provide new fuel for the anti-nuclear lobby. The Government is soon expected to make a statement reaffirming the policy of the Labour administration to allow the Central Electricity Generating Board to order an American designed pressurized water reactor once detailed safety clearances have been obtained and a public inquiry held.

On Monday, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, said his department was seeking a careful evaluation of the Kennedy Commission report on the American incident.

The British have felt that the cost of the experiment was not worth the likely results. The French too, have reservations because they intend to do a similar experiment themselves and cannot see the point in the EEC duplicating the work.

The Commission hopes that an amicable solution can be reached in December, which would allow the project to go ahead. Oil as a political weapon, page 21

Nicholas Hirst

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arday's Bank 6p to 28p
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56

Falls

Arday's Bank 6p to 28p
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56
Gilt 64.56 to 64.56

THE POUND

Bank of England 1.00
Bank of Scotland 1.00
Bank of Ireland 1.00
Bank of Wales 1.00
Bank of Northern Ireland 1.00

Bank of England 1.00
Bank of Scotland 1.00
Bank of Ireland 1.00
Bank of Wales 1.00
Bank of Northern Ireland 1.00

Bank of England 1.00
Bank of Scotland 1.00
Bank of Ireland 1.00
Bank of Wales 1.00
Bank of Northern Ireland 1.00

WGI Record Profits in a difficult half-year.

	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1979	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1978
£000's		
Turnover	22,724	18,677
Profit before Tax	1,027	972
Interim Dividend per Share	3p	2.5p

Points from the Interim Report by the Chairman, Mr. D. R. Brooks.

Profits up by £55,000

Pre-tax profits for the six months ended 30th September 1979 are a record at £1,027,000 (1978 £972,000). This good result owes much not only to the diverse nature of the group's activities but also to the considerable effort made by everyone in a period of exceptionally difficult trading conditions.

Dividend up to 3p

An interim dividend of 3p (1978 - 2.5p) per ordinary share, on the capital as increased by the rights issue in June 1979 has been declared. This is an increase of 20% on the interim dividend for the previous year.

Dowsett Piling exceeds expectations

Of the three companies purchased last year DOWSETT PILING & FOUNDATIONS LTD has exceeded expect-

ation by a large margin, GEO. SANDS & SON LTD, though hindered by the recent problems in the engineering industry, expects to be running profitably by the end of the year, CAWTHRAV & CO. LTD has contributed less profit than expected, largely due to the costs of reorganisation. This is now complete.

Renewed activity overseas

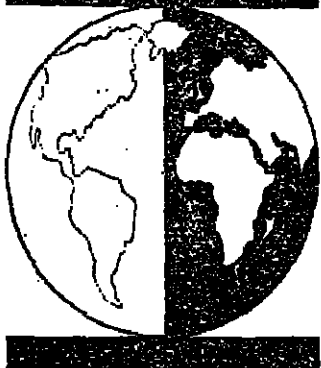
Contribution from overseas piling contracts is expected to diminish this year although we are currently experiencing renewed activity in this field which augurs well for the future.

The future

In recent years industrial disruptions have been an unwelcome feature of the winter months. On the basis of this group's record in dealing with these matters, I am confident of a successful outcome for the year.

Civil Engineering · Specialist Refractory Manufacture
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Lloyds House, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 1QA, Wilmslow (0526) 527488.



UAE to cut oil output by 5pc in January

The United Arab Emirates is to reduce oil production from January by five per cent, equal to 60,000 to 70,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Manaf Bin-Said al-Otaibi, oil minister, told reporters after talks with Mr. G. William Miller, US State Secretary of its Treasury, that the cut was for technical reasons. He denied there was agreement between the oil producing countries to reduce output.

He reaffirmed the UAE would continue to sell oil at \$21.60 a barrel, about \$2 less than the agreed Opec ceiling, until the end of the year.—Reuters.

Air fares up soon

Airline fares will go up in January because of rising fuel costs, an International Air Transport Association (IATA) spokesman forecast in Manila yesterday.

Consumer prices jump

The United States consumer price index rose a seasonally adjusted one per cent in October after a gain of 1.1 per cent in September. Before seasonal adjustment the index rose 0.9 per cent to 225.4, base 1967, which was 12.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.—Reuters.

Italian surplus

Italy had a provisional 404,000m lire surplus on its overall balance of payments for October, after a deficit of 588,000m lire provisionally announced last month for September, the Bank of Italy said.

Soviet Iceland link

The Soviet Union is to supply Iceland with 200,000 tonnes of gas oil next year as well as 90,000 of motor gasoline and 136,000 of fuel oil.

Polish-Austrian deal

Austria and Poland have reached an agreement in principle whereby Poland will supply Austria with increasing amounts of coal and energy during the next 20 to 30 years. Austria will pay with financial and technical investments in new power stations.

Estimate of Orinoco tarsands discovery could be mistaken

Confusion over size of Venezuela oil find

By Michael Frenchman

Reports from the United Nations energy conference in Montreal that Venezuela has economically recoverable oil deposits of 500,000 million barrels in the Orinoco tar sands belt are causing confusion in some oil circles.

An official of Petroleos de Venezuela described the figure as a mistake. Speaking in London yesterday he said that "someone has slipped in a zero and the figure is more like 50,000 million and, apart from that, it has not just been discovered".

On the other hand a representative of a leading international oil company said it was possible that the figure was correct but agreed that it had been known for many years that there were large deposits in the Orinoco region.

Oil experts were saying as far back as the 1930s that there were extremely large deposits of heavy oil in the tar sands belt, which stretches 400 miles along the northern shores of the Orinoco River. It has often been described as Venezuela's "Fools' Gold" because of the high cost of extraction and processing this glutinous substance.

Venezuelan oil experts believe that between 6.5 and 10 per cent of the tar sands deposit can be recovered at an economic rate based on current crude prices. In some instances it might be possible to recover as much as 15 per cent, but this is extremely doubtful.

Humberto Calderon Berti, the Venezuelan Energy Minister, said last summer that he hoped to be producing 500,000 barrels a day from the tar sands within 10 years. The Petroleos spokesman in London yesterday said a more accurate figure for production from the region would be 120,000 barrels which would require an investment of \$3,500 million. By the year 2000, he expected production to reach just over one million.

Since the nationalization of the oil industry three years ago, Petroleos de Venezuela has focused considerable attention on exploiting the 16,000 square miles of tar sands which were previously largely ignored by the foreign operating companies because of technical and economic reasons. But the current energy crisis and rising oil prices together with the Iranian revolution have accelerated activity in the Orinoco.

An additional factor is the present political and worsening economic position of the country, which is facing a rapidly rising foreign debt. The total short term debt is now about \$10,000 million.

It is conceivable that, as in the case of Brazil four or five years ago, a little optimistic flag waving and thumping of oil barrels will go some way to reassuring

the international banking community that Venezuela will be able to go on servicing her growing foreign debt not just for the next few years but for many years to come.

Venezuela has got into economic problems largely because of overspending by the Perez regime, which embarked on huge social development programmes with its oil revenues. Many of these programmes were ill-conceived and too ambitious, and had to be aborted.

The more pessimistic forecasts say that Venezuela, the sixth largest Opec producer, would be running out of light oils within 15 years. This is yet another reason for activity in the Orinoco. But the tar sands production is very oil and it has to go through a complicated and very expensive "stripping" programme to produce a lighter oil. New technology, and higher prices for crude make this a more attractive option.

Total oil output from Venezuela this year has been 235 million b/d so far, slightly more than the Government has allowed for. Production will probably ease back to 2 million b/d in January but this could well depend on what happens at the Opec meeting which will begin in Venezuela on December 17, perhaps yet another reason for the Montreal report.

Competition Bill is amended

By Geoffrey Browning

A Government amendment to enable the Director-General of Fair Trading to make a competition reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission without considering the public interest was accepted by the Competition Bill standing committee in the Commons yesterday.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, explained that it should not be the function of the Director-General to assess the public interest. He was one man and not a commission. So it would be placing an enormous responsibility on him in what after all was only a preliminary investigation.

She said companies with an inside knowledge of all the implications of their business could make an informed guess on whether it would be better



Mrs Oppenheim: Enormous responsibility on Director-General of Fair Trading

for them to be judged by the determination of the Director-General, and offer an undertaking, on whether they would be better off to submit themselves to further investigation by the Commission.

Building contractors facing tough year

By John Huxley

Building contractors are facing their worst year since 1963, according to industry forecasts published today. They show that total construction output will fall by 5 per cent in 1980, after a decline of 3 per cent this year.

The estimates will confirm the gloomy forebodings of the industry which only last week learned that new orders were almost half in the year to last March.

Earlier this week, Mr George Henderson, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union construction section, said that public sector spending cuts would result in 300,000 building workers being made redundant.

In its forecasts, the National Council of Building Material Producers (NCB) says that tough measures being taken to

curb monetary growth will hit both private and public sectors.

A reduction is expected in both the private and public house-building sectors, and the total number of homes to be started in 1980 is forecast at only 200,000. Last year, the total was 264,000. Private house-building is however expected to be only slightly down on this year, in spite of a predicted shortage of mortgage funds.

The RMP expects activity will decline in even the relatively healthy repair and maintenance sector.

There is little joy in the forecasts for the civil engineering contractors. They are dependent on public orders for about 90 per cent of their work. The RMP believes that the decline in the "public, non-housing category", covering health, education, roads, water and sewerage, which has continued unchecked throughout the 1970s, will go on.

Labour may challenge Aerospace Bill status

By Philip Webster

The Opposition is considering whether to challenge the status of the Bill which provides for the vesting of all the business of British Aerospace in a limited liability company.

Lengthy claims that the Bill might be "hybrid" and should therefore be the subject of a different form of parliamentary procedure, were made by Labour MPs before the standing committee stage of

the Bill started yesterday.

Mr Leslie Huxford, an industry spokesman, said the Opposition was taking legal advice on whether to table a motion in the House of Commons seeking to have the Bill referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills for consideration of possible hybridity.

A dispute over hybridity considerably delayed progress on the Bill which nationalized the

aircraft and shipbuilding industries under the last government.

Mr Huxford said there should be clarification before the current Bill proceeded to the House of Commons. The method of denationalization proposed by the Government for British Aerospace and, in other Bills, for British Airways and the National Freight Corporation.

He said it was possible the

Bill should go through Parliament as a private measure.

Although the company set up under it would ultimately offer shares to the public and to institutions, in the intervening period the sole owner of the shares would be the Secretary of State for Industry.

This was the transfer of public shares to a private company which could be detrimental to other possible shareholders.

Unions call for links on shipbuilding

From Our Correspondent

Copenhagen, Nov 27

Mr Herman Rebham, general secretary of the International Metalworkers Federation has called for international cooperation among the world's shipbuilders to make the industry strong again.

He was addressing the 130 delegates from 26 nations attending the federation's eighth world shipbuilding conference, which was opened here today by Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Danish Prime Minister.

The conference comes at a bleak time for the world shipbuilding industry caused by recurrent oil crises, economic recession, and consequent slumps in tanker demand and ship repairing.

The federation estimates that 250,000 jobs have been lost worldwide in shipbuilding over the past four years.

Between 1975 and 1978 world launches dropped by 57 per cent, while the number of new orders placed in 1978 was the lowest for 15 years.

In the same period, the total number of shipbuilding workers in the European Economic Community declined by 50,000, and a further 50,000 jobs in related industries were lost.

In Japan, where the workforce has increased by 150,000 between 1957 and 1973, 85,000 workers have suffered from the fall in orders, and 49 shipbuilding companies have gone bankrupt. In the United States the workforce is expected to decline by 65,000 in the next four years.

"The great oil crises of the past six years have turned the giant supertankers into the dinosaurs of the sea, unloved, unwanted, unable even to fit decently into a museum," Mr Rebham said.

He stressed the need to eliminate substandard ships and to look at the opportunities presented by new technology for faster and non-polluting vessels. Mr Rebham called for an intensification of co-operation and scrap-and-build programmes, and flexibility by the industry in finding new forms of vessel to build, such as subterranean exploration craft.

He criticized shipbuilding companies which operated with a "closed shop" policy, and urged that the health and safety of the workers and governments that kept trade unions in check to maintain extremely low wages.

In South Korea, one example given by the federation, shipbuilding workers' wages are one-sixth those in Japan; in Brazil, another country with a large order book, shipworkers earn a quarter of those in Europe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Non-executive director's role

From the Director-General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, I share with Sir Arthur Knight his view (November 26) that the key role to be ascribed to the non-executive director is that of ensuring that the company performs well.

In any argument as to how non-executive directors should be chosen and whether the law should require them, it is important to be clear about their role. The presence of non-executive directors on the board encourages executive directors to act as directors rather than as managers when they sit in board meetings. We see their role as follows:

a. ensuring that the company thinks of its future shape and direction as well as of day-to-day matters;

b. ensuring that the company formulates budgets and forward plans;

c. ensuring that the company monitors performance and that it recognizes and rectifies management deficiencies;

d. ensuring that the company plans succession at the top levels;

e. ensuring that the company's policy decisions are well thought out, properly prepared and accurately implemented;

f. ensuring that board members give proper recognition to

their various responsibilities—shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the community.

These are all specific roles appropriate to the non-executive director, who can play them successfully by virtue of his status outside the executive body of the company.

But it does not stop there. In a survey into the use of non-executive directors in the United Kingdom, which was published earlier this month in conjunction with the consultants Booz-Allen & Hamilton, it emerged that non-executive directors see as equally important their personal relationship with the chairman. Many non-executive directors consider that they make their greatest contribution to the success of the company in private discussions with the chairman, and with the chief executive.

It is our belief that this advisory role is as important as those set out above. For this reason, I could not agree wholly with Sir Arthur's suggestion that the board "should decide upon the non-executives". It wishes to accept as colleagues. This must, in the first instance, be the responsibility of the chairman.

I do not believe that requiring

the appointment of non-executive directors in this or that proportion by law is the right way to move ahead. We will learn considerably more by talking about their proper role and by identifying their contribution.

The Institute has been encouraging company chairmen to select non-executive directors for nearly twenty years, through its handbook, *Guidelines for Directors* (first published in 1961 as *Standard Boardroom Practice*). In addition, the Institute has for the past ten years through its Non-Executive Directors Bureau been providing exactly the practical assistance Sir Arthur Knight is seeking by helping chairmen to identify suitable non-executive directors.

We believe it is our task to expand this service and to continue to encourage companies to recognize the valuable contribution that non-executive directors can make and to adopt them on to their boards. The encouragement of men like Sir Arthur Knight is invaluable in this task.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER GOLDSMITH, Director-General, Institute of Directors, 161 St James's Street, London SW1 5ED.

November 26

Pay not responding to monetary restraint

From Mr S. R. Dale

Sir, The recent excessive growth of the United Kingdom money supply should not be allowed to disguise the fact that wage settlements are proving largely unresponsive to the financial climate. This underlines the central flaw in the Government's economic strategy which is the mistaken assumption that the labour market will adjust in textbook fashion to a new, lower, monetary expansion.

Surely, it is by now obvious that organized labour is preventing the labour market from functioning as a pricing mechanism (wages) and experience where an excessive supply of printing labour has been corrected through an increase in its relative price) and that monetary restraint must cripple the real economy long before it restrains nominal wage increases.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. DALE, Priston Place, Priston, Near Bank, Avon, November 14.

'Infallible' meters

From Mr Richard Cox

Sir, I can assure you that current concern over the accuracy of telephone bills extends far further than those whose letters on the subject you have recently published. Unfortunately, largely through the actions of consumers' has in general even less opportunity to assess what its bills should amount to—and is therefore more vulnerable to accidental overcharging, either for calls or installation.

Unfortunately, the Post Office persists in the claim that their meters are infallible, and refuses to recognize the weaknesses in their system that cause their meters to record wrong signals which should not, in theory, exist.

This doctrine of infallibility extends, it now seems, to the highly questionable step of disconnecting a subscriber's line while his account is in dispute—an action which, surely, would fall foul of the administration of Justice (1971) Act?

I feel certain that your correspondents, and many others, will share my appreciation of the plans the Post Office currently have to introduce a new load of telephone exchange from 1981, which does not even use the "reliable" meters we now know, but replaces them with a new electronic store to hold call details.

I hope that, by then, the Post Office will have accepted that they are as human, and just as prone to error, as the rest of us.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD D. G. COX, 7 Alstead Avenue, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire, November 15.

From Mr W. E. Adams

Sir, As another sufferer from a high charge for a metered call in the early part of this year (twice the normal figure for my own line and five times the expected figure for a metered call on my own phone) I too received scant help from the Post Office. The meters were working correctly and were regularly checked.

Yet some two years ago the meter was not recording at all for the latter half of one quarter, this defect passing unnoticed until the accounts department pointed it out to the engineers! After that I had to write twice to remind them that in the subsequent quarter's billing the meter was not recording calls charged.

What subtle motivation have the manufacturers of trend-setting sports apparel and accessories discovered that can persuade their customers, so blithely to advise for them, to pay them for the privilege of doing so?

Across every youthful chest, on every posterior, and on gear in every hand are boldly em-

blazoned the names, emblems and logos of the surely deluged manufacturers. Can we now anticipate lower prices for these goods after such success, now they have made their business doubly money-making operation?

Bernard Levin might care to speculate in his penetrating style into the source and growth of this ultimate exercise in business acumen.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. SHIPTON, 47 Rushmore Park Crescent, Aberdeen AB1 3BT, November 20.

A new title for the engineer

From Mr A. M. Halyburton

Sir, I have been following your readers' quest for a term which will restore respect to the professional engineer in this country. The truth of the matter is that we have had this debate before resulting in a suitable name being devised which is in current use, that being "Chartered Engineer".

There are two actions which prevent this title from having the desired effect. One is that professional engineers continue to describe themselves according to the field in which they work, eg. civil engineers. To describe themselves purely as chartered engineers should be sufficient to differentiate themselves from the craftsmen and others.

The second is that it is a pity that the three big institutions, namely civil, mechanical and electrical, who introduced the title chartered engineer, did not see fit to incorporate the word chartered into their own titles.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. HALYBURTON, Halyburton and Whittaker, 15 Cambridge Road, London SW1 4RR, November 20.

From Mr Kenneth J. Forster

Sir, I regret that the suggestion of Miss R. M. Edwards (November 20) for the general use of the term "industrial architect" would not be possible. The word "architect" is protected by the Architects Registration Acts and may only be used by a person on the register of architects maintained by this council, subject to a few statutory exceptions which words suggested.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH FORSTER, Registrar, Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 73, Hallam Street, London W1N 6EE, November 20.

From Mr John Holmes

Sir, In his letter (November 14) Dr R. Feinberg has almost answered his own problem by properly accrediting the professional engineer with the facility of ingenuity. Perhaps a new word "Ingenuer" (as in senior), that is "one who is ingenious" would more naturally meet the case. However, the word "Ingenuer" is decreed, it will still be a foreign word (which it is), or mis-spelled (as indeed it will be).

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HOLMES, Cateclaw House, Bodmin Road, St Austell, Cornwall, PL25 5AE.

From Mr T. A. Wainwright

Sir, That the legislation on employment protection has a discouraging effect on employment, especially with small companies, is a well-known fact of business life and the letter from the Chairman of MFI (November 16) is a fairly typical case. If our present government does not amend the legislation, and get rid of the Equal Opportunities Commission quango, may I suggest the business community investigate an employers' protection insurance scheme on similar lines to the strike scheme proposed by the CBI.

Yours faithfully,

T. A. WAINWRIGHT, 8, Hermitage Drive, Twyford, Berkshire, November 16.

From Mr F. L. Duquemin

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Luce (November 21) should examine the behaviour of small business employers, where there is no employee protection legislation, before advocating its simplification. Here in Jersey legitimate abuse of United Kingdom and EEC law is the rule—not the exception. Nothing so well illustrates the need for legislation in its essence!

Yours faithfully,

F. L. DUQUEMIN, 7 Trinity Road, St Helier, Jersey.

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November 20

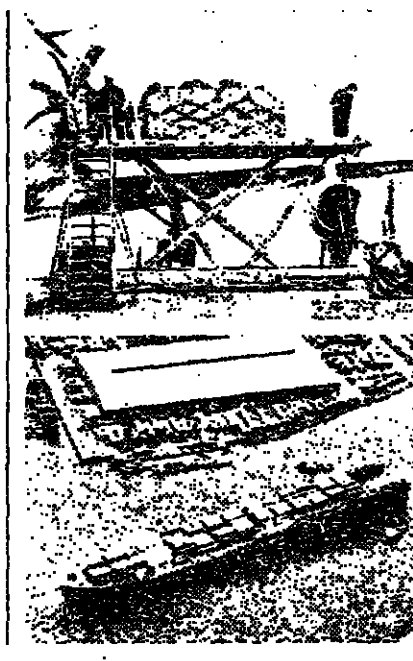
The UBS as Partner for International Financing

Total Assets Top Fr. 65 Billion for the First Time

The favourable business trend registered by the Union Bank of Switzerland continued in the third quarter of 1979. Results are significantly better than those of the same period in 1978. The balance sheet total increased by Fr. 594 million in the quarter under review, evidencing a substantially lower growth rate than in the two preceding quarters. As of September 30th, 1979, total assets amounted to Fr. 65.4 billion, exceeding the Fr. 63 billion mark for the first time in the Bank's history.

Foreign Borrowers Find Swiss Franc Bond Issues Attractive

In the first half of 1979, a number of large issues were placed on the Swiss capital market by other nations. The United States, for currency policy reasons, raised some \$1.2 billion in



UBS was also a major participant in syndicated foreign currency loans, among them a \$600 million credit to Mexico, one of \$400 million to the Republic of Ireland and a credit of \$250 million to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Export Financing for Projects Around the World

UBS offers a sophisticated range of facilities for the financing of Swiss exports. In a growing number of cases it provides the foreign buyer not only with the actual export credit but



also finances advance and interim payments as well as local project costs. Such credits are made available primarily for projects in the countries of the Third World.

Active Gold Business

Growing worldwide interest in gold is coupled with a strong increase in the trading volume, with demand centering on coins and bullion. Close to two thirds of the gold produced in the world is sold through the Zurich Gold Pool, of which UBS is a member.

Good Earnings Prospects for UBS

Improvements in net interest income and the larger volume characterizing underwriting, stock market, gold and foreign exchange transactions have contributed to UBS' favourable income trend. 1979 is expected to close with a good financial result.



Union Bank of Switzerland

Balance Sheet Figures

	12.31.78	30.9.79
Total Assets	60,951	65,431
Customer Deposits	36,388	38,483
Bank Deposits	16,608	18,308
Loans to Customers	27,005	30,095
Loans to Banks	21,444	22,384
Capital Resources (Share Capital and Reserves)	3,734	4,000

Switzerland, Canada was next with a volume of \$1.5 billion and Australia in third place with \$1.75 billion. UBS was a major participant in all three transactions. The advantage for foreign borrowers is obvious: interest costs of about 10% on the American and 7-8% on the German capital market compare with a low 4% in Switzerland. Thanks to consistently improving international cooperation in the currency area, foreign issuers feel confident to make use of this significant interest advantage.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Transparent Paper is starting to recover

By Richard Allen

Transparent Paper, the Lancashire-based packaging group, has recovered some of the ground it lost last year with a 30 per cent increase in profits to £406,000 in the six months to September 29.

However, this is still some way below the previous year's interim total of £510,000 and the group says that its margins continue to be under heavy pressure.

The board says that under present circumstances any forecast for the next six months is exceedingly difficult, but it warns that the prospects for maintained profit "cannot be regarded as favourable".

The interim dividend has been raised fractionally at the net level, but this still leaves the gross payment almost a point down at 2.8p.

Transparent Paper, which specializes in film packaging for the confectionery, biscuit, tobacco, bakery and snack food trades, saw profits tumble almost a quarter to £1.15m in its last full-year.

Seagram in £17m bid for Geo Sandeman

By Michael Prest

Seagram, the Canadian drinks group with world-wide interests, has big £17m for Geo Sandeman & Son, the well known United Kingdom whisky and port firm. The deal has been anticipated for two weeks, but the shares still leapt 61p to 146p when the terms were revealed.

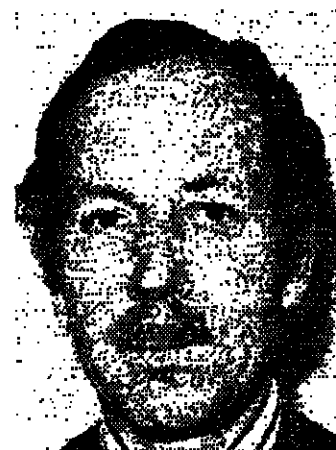
The offer is 150p cash for all the ordinary shares. Sandeman's directors, including two members of the family, Mr T. W. Sandeman, the chairman, and Mr D. P. Sandeman, the deputy chairman, are recommending the offer to shareholders.

Total stakes held by Hiram Walker of Scotland, Distford Holdings, who are both accepting the bid, and the family holdings account for 42.5 per cent of the equity. The bid is therefore almost wrapped up.

The bid marks Seagram's first significant venture into port and sherry. The Canadian company has extensive interests in 26 countries. With sales last year of £2.55m and pre-tax profits of £180m, Seagram is the world's biggest drinks company. In recent years it has also expanded into the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas.

Sandeman sells port and sherry in over 100 countries, and has property in the Jerez district of Spain and in Portugal. Profits in the year to the end of 1978 were £1.8m, and in the half year to June 30, they were £853,000, about double those for the same period of 1978. Sales in that year were £15.3m. The company's brand name is especially strong in Europe.

Seagram says it does not intend substantially to alter Sandeman's business, except to spend more on marketing and promotion.



Mr Timothy Sandeman, chairman of George G. Sandeman & Sons.

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Stock markets

Attempt to move upward but few actual buye

City men were unsure yesterday whether the series of United States prime rate cuts from 15 1/2 per cent to 15 1/4 per cent led by Chase Manhattan would either persist or help interest rates fall here. Nor were they ready to take a firm decision about Layland where P and CW union backing for Derek Robinson, the sacked conveyor was followed by the launching of what seemed to be a face saving inquiry.

GI edged prices were warily marked up, but they soon encountered a barrier in the shape of the new £1,000 of Treasury stock 1998-2001 to be issued at 95 1/2 and yield 14.56.

Institutional clients of Henry Cooke, Lumsden, lunching yesterday with top men from Mysen, the heating equipment maker, the group making nearly £3m this year (to December), against £1.6m the year before, but at least £2.25m still looks achievable. The shares hardened 1p to 53p. The 1978-79 "high" was 93 1/2.

per cent flat. Lins close today. Despite yesterday's better tone, subscriptions are unlikely to be plentiful.

In late dealings the tone became firmer for further choice on thoughts about the Leyland return to work. Longs were up to £1 better while gas and shorts were commonly 3/16 to 1/8 better.

Leading shares were marked up in sympathy, but few operators were actually prepared to buy despite eagerness to discard signs of the usual Christmas rally. Technically, of course, the market is ready for such a recovery, but yesterday's movements were little more than

jobbers marking prices up rather than down.

The FT index was as much as 6.4 up at 10 am, it managed to hold on to most of this gain throughout the day and at the close the index was still 5.4 ahead at 4125.

Modest gains were experienced by most blue chip stocks but dealers reported that business remained pitifully thin. Glaxo rose 7p to 403p and ICI and BAT's both improved 4p to 356p and 250p. Fisons gained 3p to 232p while Unilever and Becham both increased 2p to 456p and 121p. Courtaulds remained unchanged at 80p.

Shares of George G. Sandeman leapt 61p to 146p following the £17m bid from Seagrams, up 75p to £17 1/4. Meanwhile, Hammerson "A" slid 35p to 64 1/2p after news of its £25.5m rights issue to finance the takeover of Reunion Properties from Jardine Matheson. Elsewhere on the bid front EMI dipped 2p to 133p while Thorn rose by the same amount to 304p. GEC were 5p better at 334p but Avery's were unchanged at 26 1/2p.

Breweries were a firm sector after the disappointing interim figures from Allied Breweries which sent the shares sliding 1p to 78p after touching 80p before the results were announced. Bass Charrington and Grand Met put on 5p to 205p and 127p and Whitebread was 4p stronger at 131p. Distillers advanced 3p to 217p.

Among companies reporting John Carr (Doncaster) rose 6p to 52p and Tecalemit increased 31p to 77p. Peak Investment remained unchanged at 7p after its trading statement but good interim figures pushed WGI 3p to 98p.

J. E. Penner improved a further 6p to 105p and Dawson, International firmed a further 1p to 87p following statements earlier in the week.

In Engineering, B. Elliot today and rose 6p to 198p. Lucas recovered 4p to 208p following Monday's annual report while Burnett & Hallamshire jumped 20p to 480p in answer to recent interim figures.

Oils continued to be dominated by the recent breakdown of talks between Oil Exploration and the mystery bidder with Oil Exploration sliding 44p to 646p. Mergers partner Lamsco also continued its downward trek finishing 25p lower at 340p. North Sea shares were mixed with Tricentral 3p lower at 280p, National Carbide 6p off at 116p, while International Thomson gained 10p to 384p. Canada 5p to 148p and Imperial Continental Gas 3p firmer at 613p.

Among the major oils BP advanced 2p to 380p ahead of tomorrow's third quarter figures while the new increased 1p to 172p. Shell were unchanged at 350p but Ultramar moved up 2p to 400p.

In electricals, Mithred jumped 9p to 267p on reports that Tyco Corporation had increased its stake in 12 1/2 per cent. However, the Mithred chairman was at pains to discount a takeover, and said that Tyco was more likely to increase the stake to 20 per cent.

Discount Houses' recovery following the reports of late, while Harvey & Ross 23p hit 293p and Clive Diakon better at 63p. Alexandre count put on 2p to 149p. Although Gillet Bros' penny lighter at 189p, four clearing banks were firmer. National Westminster 9p higher at 340p, 8p stronger at 325p and Midland and Lloyds putting on 4p to 325p and 2p to 325p.

Equity turnover on No 26 was £71.930m (11.2 gains). Active stocks yes according to the Exchange group, were Lamsco, Oil Exploration, Tricentral, BP, Vaux, BAT, Berec, Roy, Lloyds Bank, Shell, RAC, & Spencer, ICI, EMI, Melita and Con Gold.

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Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Share price	Dividend	Pay date	YTD
Adia Brew (I)	1,109,090	58,670.3	7.46 (8.36)	1.2 (1.2)	15/1	54.4
J. Carr (Don) (F)	19,918.3	3,212.6	1.2 (1.2)	1.2 (1.2)	15/1	1.86
Hield Bros (I)	4,624,781	2,652,287	46.5 (51.4)	11.25 (12.5)	15/1	51.25
Boydell (F)	2,552.0	0.18 (0.3)	12.3 (12.1)	2.1 (1.3)	15/1	2.81
Leeds & D. Dyers (F)	7,798,832	1,021.1	1.42 (0.85)	0.55 (0.45)	18/1	1.1
Lee & Lennox Inv (I)	—	0.16 (0.11)	1.31 (0.87)	—	—	—
Moorgate Merc (I)	3,581.94	0.26 (0.15)	2.35 (0.28)	—	—	—
Peak Inv (F)	4,688.2	0.25 (0.04)	32.31 (18.4)	5.77 (5.39)	2/4	8.77
Samuelson Film (F)	9,958.03	0.82 (0.5)	1.52 (0.39)	1.56 (1.88)	4/1	1.44
Tecalemit (I)	26,161.89	2.17 (2.0)	1.96 (1.88)	0.3 (0.22)	11/1	—
Transpacific Paper (I)	15,812.5	0.44 (0.3)	2.52 (1.99)	1.3 (1.21)	25/1	—
Wile Times' Par (I)	3,062.73	0.19 (0.1)	—	—	—	—
B. Kelvin Watson (I)	2,412.08	0.31 (0.25)	1.02 (0.97)	—	—	—
WGI (I)	22,721,867	1,021.97	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis to establish gross dividend by 1.428. Profits are pre-tax and earnings are net. a Profits after tax; b Dividends are gross; c Net revenue; d Forecasts; e Loss; f Profit.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT

for the six months ended September 30, 1979

The following are the unaudited financial results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for the six months ended September 30, 1979, together with figures for the six months ended September 30, 1978 and the year ended March 31, 1979.

	Six months ended 30.9.79	Six months ended 30.9.78	Year ended 31.3.79
Group profit before taxation	148.3	142.7	265.0
Taxation	12.2	9.4	16.9
Group profit after taxation	136.1	103.3	248.1
Outside shareholders' interest	13.6	14.1	42.7
Preferred stock and preference dividends	2.2	1.2	3.4
	15.8	15.3	46.1
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	120.3	88.0	202.0
Ordinary dividends	45.0	31.2	103.0
Retained profit (Note 1)	75.3	56.8	99.0
Number of shares in issue at end of respective periods	224 591 979	223 031 401	223 978 377
Earnings per ordinary share (Note 1) cents	53.6	39.5	90.2
Dividends per ordinary share-cents	20.0	14.0	46.1
Final	20.0	14.0	32.0

Notes:

- An amount of R6.9 million was charged against the retained profits for the year ended March 31, 1979 as an extraordinary item.
- Further issues of shares between September 30, 1979, and November 27, 1979, being the date of declaration of ordinary dividend No. 87, resulted in a total of 224 594 055 shares qualifying for payment of the dividend.
- It should not be assumed that the results for the first half of the year are necessarily proportionate to the results for the year ended March 31, 1980 for the following reasons:
 - Investment income does not accrue evenly throughout the year.
 - The realisation of investments fluctuates in accordance with policy decisions and market conditions.
 - Certain costs, particularly those incurred on prospecting, vary materially from time to time.
 - No provisions for the depreciation of investments and against loans have been included in the results to September 30 as they are considered only at each financial year-end.
- Particulars of the Group's listed general investments are as follows:

	At 30.9.79	At 30.9.78	At 31.3.79
Market value	R Millions 4 065.9	R Millions 2 677.8	R Millions 3 011.4
Book cost	752.1	753.7	747.5
Appreciation	3 313.8	1 924.1	2 323.9
Outside shareholders' share thereof	410.3	332.9	370.9
	2 903.5	1 591.2	1 953.0

For and on behalf of the board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER
G. W. H. RELLY } Directors

DIVIDEND NO. 87 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

An interim dividend of 20 cents a share in respect of the year ending March 31, 1980 has been declared payable on January 18, 1980, to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the Corporation at close of business on December 14, 1979, and to persons presenting coupon No. 92 detached from share warrants to bearer. A notice regarding payment of this dividend to holders of share warrants to bearer will be published in the Press by the London Secretary on or about December 7, 1979.

The ordinary share transfer registers and the ordinary section of the register of members will be closed from December 15, 1979 to December 28, 1979, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and the United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about January 17, 1980. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on January 8, 1980, of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before December 14, 1979.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.662 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the Head and London offices of the Corporation and at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

By order of the board
J. T. GOLDFINCH
Managing Secretary

Head Office:
44 Main Street,
Johannesburg 2001

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct,
EC1P 1AJ

November 28, 1979

Leeds & District

Market confusion surrounded the year-end figures of Leeds & District Dyes & Finishers which showed a 44 per cent fall in the company's earnings per share.

According to the group's statement EPS for the year came out at 12.3p against 22.1p last time.

But Leeds & District points out that it has adopted accounting procedures as outlined under SSAP 15 and a fuller explanation of the significance of these changes should have accompanied the auditors report.

The EPS figures quoted by the company relate to a casual tax charge and Leeds & District

say if a full tax charge is applied then earnings come out at 9.25p compared with only 10.1p in the previous year.

Disruption of the company's activities are still being felt from the fire which totally destroyed Leeds & District's Scott & Rhodes subsidiary plant in Yeasdale, Leeds in 1977. As a result turnover for the year to September 30, 1979 eased fractionally from £8.02m to £7.98m.

The board says the £3.5m capital expenditure programme, which relates virtually to complete rebuilding and re-equipping of the Scott Rhodes plant is almost complete.

Imports push Hield Bros into losses at half-time

By Our Financial Staff

British clothing and textile trade by cheaper imports has contributed to the turnaround from profits into loss by men's worsted manufacturers, Hield Brothers.

The Bradford-based company has seen its year's losses of £298,000 wiped out in the six months to September 30, 1979, and turned into a £263,000 loss.

Turnover during the period only eased fractionally from £4.76m last time to £4.62m. Chairman Mr Arthur Park attributes the company's poor performance to a world recession, the strength of sterling and cheap imports which have all combined to keep demand at a low level.

Even with seriously eroded margins, says Mr Park, output has fallen well short of productive capacity in all sections. And despite stocks being reduced by just short of £1m the results are still disappointing. Mr Park is gloomy about the present period. He says there is a faint sign of an improvement in demand for the company's traditional products but even if this is sustained, it is unlikely to have any material effect on the results for the full year.

The company is continuing its policy of keeping unit costs pared to a minimum and the board is looking into alternative ways of exploiting the management expertise included in the half year accounts is a £720,000 extraordinary item which relates to the cost of reorganization within the company, as was forecast in the last chairman's statement. Mr Park points out that no credit has been taken for deferred taxation which amounts to £550,000 and now released in respect of stock relief for the year 1974-5.

Options

Traded options remained undisturbed by the technical rally being staged in the rest of the market yesterday with dealers reporting business as being subdued.

Total contracts reached 423 compared with Monday's figure of 252. Yesterday the Stock Exchange officially announced the end of dealings in British Oxygen on the options market which had been expected for quite some time. As from Thursday no new positions will be opened and the remaining series will be gradually run down. No replacement has been appointed but Becham Glaxo, Vial Reefs, Barclays and Racal are all removed to be strong candidates.

WGI wins through to 49pc rise

By Our Financial Staff

Engineering group WGI continued to push ahead in the half year to September 30, 1979 despite all the problems which have beset the group since its takeover by a substantial 49 per cent uplift in profits after tax and extraordinary items at £843,000 against £592,000.

Group turnover during the period moved up by a little over 21 per cent from last year's £18.67m to £22.72m which compares very favourably with the March year-end total of £36.36m. Group profit in the six months increased by only 5.5 per cent to £1.02m compared with £972,000.

Net profits are struck after a lower tax charge of £183,000 compared with £380,000 last year. The taxation charge is reduced by deducting an exceptional tax credit of £106,000 for United Kingdom stock relief during the 1973 and 1974 financial years which are now not recoverable by the Inland Revenue as a result of the 1975 Finance Act.

Chairman Mr David Brooks says the result is not only due to the group's diverse nature but to the considerable effort made by everyone in a period of exceptionally difficult trading conditions.

He points out that three companies acquire year. Cawthra & Co has contributed less to group than was expected at greater reorganization.

While Geo Sands & Son have been hindered by recent items in the engine industry but it expects running profitably by the end of the year. And the acquisition, Dowsett Foundations has exceeded expectations by a large margin.

Despite recent problems, the industry Mr Brooks says is a successful outcome of the current year.

HALIFAX INTEREST RATES UP

Because on the 1st December, interest rates on these savings schemes are going up, you can now get an even better return for your money at the Halifax Building Society.

5 Year Term Shares up to 12.50% net (17.86% gross).

Monthly Savings Plan up to 11.75% net (16.79% gross).

Paid-Up Shares up to 10.50% net (15.00% gross).

All other Term Share interest rates are going up too.

So there's never been a better time to put your money to work with the biggest building society in the world.

These gross rates apply if you pay income tax at the basic rate of 30%. 5 Year Term Shares include a guaranteed premium (in addition to the Paid-Up Share rate, which is variable) of 2%.

YEAR TERM SHARES
UP TO 12.50% NET

MONTHLY SAVINGS PLAN
UP TO 11.75% NET

PAID-UP SHARES
UP TO 10.50% NET

TRY YOUR STRENGTH

Now the Halifax is an even bigger hit with savers.

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

FINANCIAL NEWS

Profit growth of Tecalemit
doubled in first half

ary Unsworth
the engineering
equipment group,
the first half by
the rising cost
materials and increased
as which slowed pro-
fit increased by 9
to £2.3m while turn-
over rose from £18.9m
to £20.5m in the
first half of 1979.
The share price
rose up 3 1/2p to 77p
on the market.
Time full six months
from the group's
subsidiary, Fogauto-
garage equipment
group, amounted to

£180,000 on turnover of £5.8m
after taking into account
associated interest charges. Fogau-
tolebe was acquired last year
for £1.6m.
Mr Nigel Bennett, the chair-
man, explained that the
group's profits had also been
affected by the Italian revolution.
Its German company lost
sales of DM2.5m in the six
months to September 30, 1979,
and there is little likelihood of
recovery from Iran in the for-
seeable future.
The group's combustion en-
gineering operation was particu-
larly hard hit by the strike
although Mr Bennett believes
it should recover by the end of
the year. "It is sad to reflect

that without the engineering
strike the momentum of in-
crease of profits would have
been maintained at or near the
level achieved last year," he
said.
The interim dividend has
been increased from 2.14p
gross to 2.23p which is half the
total paid last year when the
group made pre-tax profits of
£4.6m. Mr Bennett stressed
that influence outside the
group's control made forecast-
ing for the remainder of the
year "somewhat hazardous."
"Steps have been and will
continue to be taken to miti-
gate the adverse impact of the
recession in world trade.

Sun Life's 'hard-sell'

By Margaret Stone

After 170 years of con-
ventional existence, Sun Life
Insurance is changing its spots.
It has put its foot in the door
and early next year will begin
its apprenticeship in the hard-
sell world of direct-selling of
unlinked insurance. This is a
corner of the insurance industry
that never and aggressive com-
panies such as Abbey Life and
Hambro Life have made
peculiarly their own.

At the beginning of this
decade, both the product and
the sales technique were
scored by the traditional life
offices.

But since property bonds,
managed funds and equity and
gilt bonds have become recog-
nised investment vehicles and
sold by the big life offices, too,

it was only a matter of time
before one of them decided to
take on the newcomers at their
own game—the hard, direct-sell.

The timing of the announce-
ment is an example of Sun
Life's soft-sell technique. It has
been carefully synchronised
with the 9th Annual Life Insur-
ance Congress, the three-day
jamboree for life assurance
salesmen at the Wembley Con-
ference Centre which begins
today.

Based on the style of the
American Million Dollar Round
Table conventions, the confer-
ence in its time has been
labelled the insurance indus-
try's Sunday Night at the
Palladium show. One of the
regular features is the Leading
Producers' Forum—for those
who sell the most insurance
each year.

John Carr Doncaster manages
19pc rise in tough year

By Our Financial Correspondent

John Carr (Doncaster), the
joinery manufacturer, boosted
profits over the year despite
setbacks which included the
lorry drivers' strike, dock dis-
ruption and bad weather.

On an 8.6 per cent turnover
increase to £19.9m, the group
made pre-tax profit of £3.2m,
a rise of 19 per cent in the
year to September 30, 1979.

The bulk of the improvement
was shown in the second half
when profits amounted to £1.8m
compared with the previous
year's £1.3m. Mr John Carr,
chairman, explained that the

group's winter stockpiling was
translated to profit and it bene-
fited from increased invest-
ments. The group is now be-
lieved to hold £3m cash de-
posits, which should help to
offset the financial effects of
the inevitable slowdown in the
building industry brought about
by the increase in mortgage
rates. "Some of the biggest
building contractors have al-
ready started to cut back by
concentrating on finishing
houses, rather than starting new
ones", said Mr Carr.

Local authority work which
includes housing renovations
and improvements has also
shown signs of decreasing he
added.

A final dividend of 1.7p gross
has been recommended, com-
pared with 1.1p gross last time.
This makes a total of 2.65p.
Against last year's 1.6p.

Although the group is only
one month into the current year
turnover is good, according to
Mr Carr and he expects the
group will show the same rate
of profits growth as 1979, pro-
viding that competition does
not become too severe. "We're
expecting a 25 per cent increase
in the cost of timber and it is
unlikely that all of that can be
passed on in price rises so
margins may suffer", he pointed
out.

Laughlin
arvey
ing

bank has placed 23
of McLaughlin and
used share capital at
the rate of 10p per
share.

ues the Northern
central building con-
2.67m.
under Rule 163 (2)
Thursday.
p, which is involved
sal, industrial and
city building in
ublin, London and
y, has forecast a
fit of £850,000 for
ending December 31,
represents a fully
paid of 6.5.

1 intends to recom-
mend dividend of 3.33p
payment next May,
that in a full year
share level of profit
yield would increase
to 6.6p gross.

spective estimated
end yield at the
e amounts to 10
amount to 99p a
goodwill and incor-
poration revaluations
in June 1979.
n's brokers are
Myers.

LEIGH INTERESTS
Pre-tax profits in trading
industrial waste material, im-
proved by almost 50 per cent from
£108,000 to £160,000 in the six
months to September 30, 1979.
Sales for the half year rose from
£7.5m to £9.6m.

WELLS HOLDINGS
The move to Arlesey is
completed. Wells will be kept
well set up for expansion into the
1980's, reports Mr L. S. Landin,
the chairman, in his annual state-
ment. "Both new and established
products from better equipped fac-
tories and careful forward plan-
ning will, I feel sure, produce
increased success".

PEAK INVESTMENTS
In the 12 months to May 31,
pre-tax loss jumped from £46,000
to £207,000. Turnover was re-
duced from £5.24m to £4.6m.
Once again, there is no ordinary
dividend. Operation of Peak
Travellers offshoot has been moved
to more suitable premises, with a
substantial lowering of overheads.
Board believes group will return
to profitable trading in the second
half of the current half-year.

MANGANESE BRONZE
Pre-tax profits rose, made to
the current year, reports Mr Den-
nis Poore, the chairman, in his
annual report. "The coming win-
ter may have colder weather than
last year, but there can be no
confidence that the first half-
year will show any better result
than last year's setback".

YEARLING BONDS
Local authority bonds this week
carry a coupon of 15 1/2 per cent
(equal to the price of January,
1974). Issue price is 100. Rate last
week was 15 1/2 per cent at 100.
G. R. HOLDINGS
Chairman reports in his annual
statement that whatever problems
the future may bring, the board
can derive reassurance from the
company's strong liquidity posi-
tion.

WHEELER'S
The fall in the numbers of
tourists during the summer
slowed growth for Wheeler's
Restaurants and helped slash
profits by more than half. Turn-
over increased marginally from
£3.06m to £3.13m while profits fell
to £225,000 against £493,000 during
the six months to September 30,
1979.

R. KELVIN WATSON
Turnover for half-year to
September 30, £2.41m (£2.08m).
Trading profit, £312,000
(£251,000). Board confident full-
year's profits will show an
increase.

MORGAN GREENFELL
Morgan Greenfell has opened a
branch office in Edinburgh. The
branch will provide a merchant
banking service for companies and
in addition will operate a full
sterling money dealing operation.
BANK & COMMERCIAL HDGS
Britannia Arrow Holdings has
acquired interest in 295,000 shares
(7.47 per cent).

HORACE CORY
Britannia Assurance is interested
in 50,000 shares (10 per cent).
MOORGATE MERCANTILE
Turnover for half-year to Sept
30 up from £1.94m to £3.33m and
pre-tax profit from £134,000 to
£201,000. No tax (same).

MURKHEAD
CYT Corp, subsidiary of Tyco
Laboratories, has acquired a fur-
ther 130,000 ordinary shares in
Midribbed, making a total of
1,011m shares (12.1 per cent).
'THE TIMES' VENEER
Sales for half-year to June 30,
£3.05m (£2.79m). Pre-tax profit,
£181,000 (£109,000).
MERGER CLEARED
Proposed merger between Cor-
roon and Black & a subsidiary
minority holding in Miner Hold-
ings is not to be referred to
Monopolies Commission.

Board says that an offer has
been received for one of the prop-
erties charged under the trust deed
and a sale is now imminent.
Accordingly board has decided to
increase the repayment terms of
the outstanding £30,953 nominal
of 6 1/2 per cent debenture stock
1983/84 from £36 to £100 for every
£100 nominal.

LONDON & LENNOX
Net revenue available for share-
holders of London & Lennox
Investment Trust for half-year to
Sept 30, £168,000 (£112,000). Net
asset value per 25p share at Sept
30, 78.3p (77.5p at March 31 last).

Net revenue available for share-
holders of London & Lennox
Investment Trust for half-year to
Sept 30, £168,000 (£112,000). Net
asset value per 25p share at Sept
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Sept 30, £168,000 (£112,000). Net
asset value per 25p share at Sept
30, 78.3p (77.5p at March 31 last).

Samuelson Film Service goes into property

Trading difficulties in the
British film industry have
resulted in Samuelson Film Ser-
vice's decision to move its asset
base into property to secure its
long term future.

The company, which special-
ises in hiring out film equip-
ment, increased taxable profits
in the year to March 31, 1979,
by 55 per cent from £132,000 to
£205,000. Turnover during the
12 months moved ahead by
nearly £1m to £9.55m against
£8.03m last time.

But the company's move into
property, it now owns three
freeholds in north west London,
is likely to have an adverse
effect on profits in the current
year, says chairman Mr David
Samuelson in his annual review.
But the board feels there is no
alternative if the company is to
maintain its place in its chosen
field.

Samuelson's properties cover
around 160,000 sq ft with
enough potential development
land to increase that total by a
further 50 per cent.

Profits, says Mr Samuelson,
will come under great pressure
during the current year. The
company is being hard pressed
on servicing loans relating to
its Cricklewood, London, pro-
duction village and the acquisi-
tion of its other property inter-
ests.

recent 11-week ITV shutdown.
Managing director, Mr Ron
Wordley, said yesterday that
the group expected to recover
around £2m of that. Last week
the group revealed pre-tax
profits up 27 per cent to £4.1m
in the year to July 31. The
group's annual report published
today shows that net assets
have risen to £34 representing
81.3p a share.

Control of the company from its
former owners, the VLI Group.
Incorporated in 1972, Soft-
ware Implementation offers a
range of Consultancy Services,
"turn-key" projects—many
based upon Data-General and
Hewlett Packard, also two SIL
constructed software products
—"Silbus" (designed primar-
ily for wholesalers and re-
tailers) and "Silus" intended
for the domestic oil distribu-
tion market.

SIL are also sole UK Agents
for Software Module Marketing
Inc. of Sacramento, California,
for their extensive range of
advanced disk management and
integrity software products.
The company has in recent
weeks sold systems based on
three Hewlett-Packard and two
Data-General machines with a
total value of £350,000. SIL's
Managing Director, Mr Alan
Seutham, said: "We are facing
an accelerated growth rate—
turnover next year is expected
to exceed £1.2m. I am very
optimistic about the future."

Losses growing at
J E Sanger
Losses for meat traders J. E.
Sanger continued to stack up as
the year to June 30, 1979, was
the worst in the group's history.
Pre-tax losses came out at
£887,000 compared with
£726,000 for the previous 15
months while turnover in the
period at £2.08m equates to
roughly the same as the
£102.83m last time.

Attributable losses are
£593,000 struck after an extra-

ordinary credit of £175,000
compared with a loss in the
previous period of £548,000.

Involvement in retailing is
blamed by the board as the
major contributing factor to the
poor group results but this divi-
sion has now been sold.

Refit cuts profits at
Parkland Textile
Profits were sharply reduced
a Parkland Textile (Holdings)
in the first half, as the York-
shire-based worsted spinner and
manufacturer installed new
equipment.

Turnover rose by 18 per cent
to £17.7m while pre-tax profit
dropped back from £866,000 to
£551,000 in the half year to
August 31, 1979. Last year the
group made £2.5m profit.

Mr John Hanson, the for-
mer chairman, said earlier this
year that the group's worsted
trade had been particularly
difficult and was likely to con-
tinue to be so. In addition to
the problem of imports from
low-labour cost countries, Park-
land now had to face imports
from the EEC. As a result a
£1.4m investment programme
would be directed at improving
worsted manufacturing produc-
tivity which would impair profit-
ability for the next year.

outlook good; demand rises

comes of an end to
which for three
Inco's majority-
er in Guatemala,
ough the nickel
give Inco its first
several years.
es Schade, senior
of Inco, says that
s stocks were 87
ids at the end of
a level considered

US
US part of Sir
Smith's business
making a \$28m
red bid for Hous-
permarket group.
Mr Sir James says
the takeover will
geographical spread
subsidiary, Grand
East Coast super-
with stores in
sas and Louisiana
annual turnover of
m to the \$3,000m
of Grand Union.

l Petroleum
1975 at Occidental
reached \$375m.
the first nine
e current financial
and Hammer, the
chairman, expects
ngs for the whole

ors have agreed to
annual dividend by
\$1.50. The last
more than two
mmer says the new
ill increase the
shareholders while
r the company's
he dividend will
keep it in line with

ectric
£27.—Tokyo Elec-
Co forecasts a
and special items
1,000m yen for the
next March. This
with profits of
n last year, the
deficit will change
in the rate of oil
ses to be fixed at
eeting next month.
ny will cut its
30 yen from 50 yen

per share were
95 yen from 42.4
company attributed
11 in its profit to a
fuel cost following
port prices and a
age loss. Sales of
se 3.5 per cent to
4 1/2 from a year
ng a recovery in
economy and the
ans to 50 per cent
April, subject to
y the Japanese
—Reuter.

l search
ed Minerals, on
ill Minerals N.L.
Minerals, and other
ays that a diamond
re agreement has
id with Dampier
holly-owned substi-
B.H.F. Field and
rogrammes begin

to be below normal. Part of the
reason was the prolonged Sud-
bury, Ontario, strike, but
increased demand is also
important.
World nickel consumption is
seen as rising by 10 per cent
this year to 1,320m pounds.
Supply will be about 1,120m
pounds. The long term growth
rate in nickel consumption is
estimated at 8 per cent a year.

The agreement relates to the
exploration and possible
development of 235 mineral
claims considered prospective
for diamonds in the Sylvania
Dome areas of Western
Australia.
Under the terms of the
agreement, Dampier has the
right to earn a 51 per cent
interest in the prospects by
carrying out evaluation pro-
grammes as sole contributor,
and after earning a 51 per cent
interest, Dampier has the fur-
ther right to increase its
interest to 60 per cent by
continuing as sole contributor
to further evaluation pro-
grammes.

International
Ford car sales down
Dearborn, Mich.—Ford Motor
Co's car sales for the November
11 to 20 period were down 15.5
per cent to 51,462 from 60,902
a year earlier. Truck sales for
the period were 19.7 per cent
lower at 27,579. Ford said for
the year to date, car sales were
down 16.4 per cent to 1.95m
from 2.33m and truck sales
15.6 per cent down at 1.04m.—
Reuter.

Dainichi-Nippon
\$21.5m contract to renovate
and expand Jordan's telephone
network and provide increased
telex facilities has been won
by Dainichi-Nippon Cables of
Tokyo.
Under the contract all over-
head telephone lines will go
underground to meet higher
standards of quality and to
reduce the fault rate.

The contract will be financed
by a loan from Japan's export-
import bank at eight per cent
over eight years, including a
three-year grace period.—
Reuter.

Japanese finance
Foreign investments in
Japanese Gansaki trading led
to a net outflow of \$774.18m in
October compared with an out-
flow of 736.57m in September,
the finance ministry said.
The outflow reflected a wider
interest rate gap between both
United States and Eurodollar
rates and Japanese rates, to-
gether with the recent yen
depreciation against the United
States dollar.

The outflow caused a dollar
shortage in the Japanese ex-
change market, helping to
depress the Japanese currency,
they noted.—Reuter.

Inco's case against nickel
trading on the London Metal
Exchange has been reinforced,
Mr. Mr. Schade's view, by the
experience of costs associated
with futures being higher than
direct purchases from the pro-
ducers.
Mr. Schade said: "The main
beneficiaries to date are the
ring-dealing members of the
LME for whom nickel trading
has generated commissions".

Telfunkon will set up an
industrial group to develop
market and profit into compa-
nies for television trans-
mission.
Work will be shared equally
between the French and Ger-
man companies, except that on
pre-operational satellites which
will be handled 54 per cent
by the German companies and 46
per cent by the French.
The structure of the group,
which will be the largest of its
sort in Europe, will be set up
early next year, although it will
start operating on inter-nation-
al markets immediately. Thomson-
CSF added, giving no financial
details.—Reuter.

Bayer AG 43 pc
Bayer AG expects a slight
increase in volume sales next
year and a turnover rise of
between 5 and 6 per cent,
according to management and
chairman, Herr Herbert Gruene-
wald.

Bayer world group an-
nounced a 43.5 per cent rise in
pre-tax profits for the first
nine months 1979, to DM1,170m
 (£307.1m), but this positive
development is only a step
towards normalisation of earn-
ings, he told a press conference.

The basis for a dividend has
improved, after payment of
DM6 for 1978, but the company
needs to strengthen its reserves
owing to the limited possibili-
ties for such action in recent
years.
Herr Gruenewald said that
the nine-month earnings
figures do not represent a profit
explosion, and noted that
income around these levels is
necessary to enable financing
of the growing projects facing
the company.

Nestlé confident
Nestlé expects net profits to
be around 800m francs in 1979
compared with 730m in 1978,
managing director, Arthur
Fuerer said.
He forecasts group sales of
between 21,000m and 22,000m
francs compared with 19,540m
in 1978. However, he told a
press conference these esti-
mates were only approximate,
and could be affected by ex-
change rate developments.

Group 1979 turnover was
17,700m francs up to the end of
October compared with 16,700m
in the same period last year.
Turnover increased in volume
by about 5 per cent during this
period, with all important
products showing increased
sales. The performance, in the
first 10 months is "satisfac-
tory".
The improved performance
up to the end of October is
attributed partly to less abrupt
depreciation of currencies
against the Swiss franc than a
year ago.

Lucas 1979

"Over two-thirds of our business now arises overseas."

Sir Bernard Scott, Chairman

- * Direct exports from the United Kingdom £191m.
- * Indirect exports from the United Kingdom £205m.
- * Sales by overseas subsidiary companies £327m.
- * Lucas share of overseas associated companies' sales £108m.

1979 results

	1979 £ million	1978 £ million
Sales	1071.7	971.2
Profit before tax	70.7	73.1
Profit attributable to shareholders	51.0	56.2
Shareholders' funds	450.2	420.2
Pence per ordinary share		
Net assets	498	465
Earnings	54	60
Dividends:		
Interim	2.5674	2.3340
Final	8.4326	6.8449
Total	11.0000	9.1789

If you would like the full picture....

... send for a copy of the Annual Review entitled 'Lucas 1979' together with the formal 1979 Annual Report and Accounts.

The Registrar,
Lucas Industries Limited,
Great King Street,
Birmingham, B19 2XF.



Lucas

Greene Greene

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

Assistant Press Officer

The PR Manager in our UK Branch is currently seeking an Assistant Press Officer to join her team in a busy and important area of our promotional activities.

The job will involve assistance in the selection of merchandise for photography, supervision of photographic sessions, the writing of press releases and captions as well as a certain amount of secretarial work and office administration.

The successful candidate must be adaptable, self-motivated, have an ability to get on well with people both within and outside the organisation and a tidy and methodical approach to the day to day running of a hectic office. Proven writing skills and some previous experience of the fashion and PR worlds are desirable, as are good secretarial skills.

Based at our modern headquarters, close to Piccadilly, we offer a competitive starting salary as well as other employment benefits in line with good modern practice.

Please write with full details of qualifications and experience, or telephone for an application form, to:

Personnel Officer,
International Wool Secretariat,
Wool House, Carlton Gardens,
LONDON SW1 5AE
Tel No: 01-950 7300 Ext 327

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We offer two senior permanent posts to experienced nurses with administrative experience, preferably in their 40's in homes for active retired people.

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This 16-bed home has an exceptionally active social life, which the matron will organise. It is a pleasant old house in the country and applicants should ideally be car drivers. Benefits include accommodation and generous assistance with travel throughout the year.

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With the prospect of promotion within 3 months to matron of this 60-bed home near the sea. The Deputy will supervise the day staff and look after the residents. Free accommodation and pension scheme.

For full details and an early interview phone Hilary Shenton on 01-437 6900.

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Chesham House
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Chairman's &
Chief Executive
SECRETARY/PA

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Benton & Bowles Limited
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THREE WISE SECRETARIES FOR TOP PEOPLE IN THE CITY

£6,000—Merchant Banker

£6,000—Exchange Dealer

£6,000—Telecommunications M.D.
If you've got good skills, are aged 28-35, and can handle responsibility, call us for interview—City or West End.

Directors' Secretaries Tel: 01-629 9323
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Are you interested in health education and public relations work?

The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign is looking for an administrative assistant for this aspect of its activities.

Intelligence, personality, initiative more important than experience.
Salary £3,000-£4,000 p.a.

Phone Margaret Cooper, 01-499 7532

DRINKS ON THE HOUSE!

Senior Secretaries has the perfect openings for well educated Secretaries with speeds of at least 100 wpm. Thursday 28th November we are having open house! In the evening, why? Because we know it's often difficult to get along to us during the day. We have a wide range of well paid, satisfying jobs for high calibre secretaries of all ages, both in and outside London as well as overseas.

We also have some exceptionally good temporary jobs. So, if you want a job that really involves you, offering good promotion prospects, top salary and fringe benefits, ring us on 01-279 0092 or 01-279 0093 for a leaflet and a copy of our new wage home.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PB.

Personnel Consultants

We are looking for a career minded person to join our team of consultants in the City. This is an unusual job because you must be confident enough to meet clients, representing a range of interview Senior Secretaries and Executives, sufficiently creative to write your own advertisements and sufficient enough to organize your own workload. Training will be given if necessary. Everyone in the Company is encouraged to contribute their own ideas and we work as a team with no commission basis. We pay excellent salaries and have good company benefits. If you would like to discuss this further please ring Annabel Croxson on 020 4833 or write to her at
Croxson & Associates Ltd.
23 Waverley Street
Wishagholme
London, E.C.2

Croxson & Kill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

REQUIREMENT? FLEXIBILITY REWARD?

UP TO £6,000

A business oriented P.A./Sec., happy to offer real help to a driving computer company's two Directors and participate in their charming management. Every thing from client liaison to correspondence, including lots of admin and sales involvement. Nice Juliet Hepburn.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORGANISATION REQUIRES ENERGETIC CONFERENCE OFFICER

It is responsible for arranging international legal conferences throughout the world for 20-250 delegates. If you are hard working, have had some experience in organizing conferences and would like a challenging and exciting job, please ring 01-736 4132 and ask for 250.

Salary c. £6,500 (negotiable)

Secretary to Managing Director

International Agricultural Consultancy

This appointment will suit a fully experienced secretary who is seeking a senior position. In addition to being highly efficient, candidates must be able to show initiative, and deal easily and effectively with people of all levels. You should be aged 27+ and preferably educated to "A" level standard. Experience of an internationally operating company would be useful. The salary and benefits reflect the importance of this position and include 22 days' holiday, 30p L.V.s and much more. Please contact Ann Ellison, Personnel Officer, Booker Agriculture International Limited, Bloomsbury House, 74/77 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DP. Tel: 01-637 7272.

BOOKER AGRICULTURE INTERNATIONAL

CONSULT THE PROFESSIONALS

ROOM TO EXPAND c. £5,000

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JUDY KNAPP, 248 3236
63 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., EC4

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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

STEVE STAPLETON

NEEDS A
PERSONAL ASSISTANT/
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You're bright with an efficient friendly manner, career conscious and dedicated. This is a great opportunity for an attractive lively person to work with a boss who is starting an insurance broking business from scratch. You will be helping to expand sales and selling on a territory basis. You'll need to be accurate and enjoy making a lot of your own decisions. With a basic salary and a quarterly incentive bonus you could be earning about £5,000 after your first year. My office is a 2-minute walk from Holborn tube station and I'm waiting for your call now on
01-283 1036 or
Brainfree (0376) 41868 (evenings).

£6,000 + BELGRAVIA
Young Executive Chairman of major group of companies is seeking an "extraordinary creature". Secretarial skills must be impeccable (120/80). This P.A./Sec will help to set up these luxurious offices and be responsible for organizing his social and business activities and must be someone who wishes to be totally involved.

£5,500 PA ADMINISTRATOR
This company is the head office of an international practice involved in constitutional economics on an international basis. The ideal candidate, apart from good secretarial skills, will deal with recruitment of personnel for overseas offices, attend meetings with senior partner, liaise with U.K. and international clients and generally represent the company in England.

£5,000 KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Young Secretary to work for the Marketing Executive of American-owned international company. Good secretarial skills with fluent French and German. Age 20+.
Call Dulcie Simpson 01-439 7972
CENTACOM RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

NEW HORIZONS
49 BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
TEL: 01-584 4223

PROFESSIONAL SECRETARY/PA to Board Chairman, capable of acting as efficient secretary and confidante. Previous experience at Director level is a must for this interesting post.

CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY. A wide variety of responsibility will be offered to competent Secretary in the External Affairs Division of this large concern, S.V.I.
AGE 28+ SALARY c. £7,500
IMAGINATIVE COLLEGE LEADER. Financial Management Consultants need help to recruit to unique international school. You have a friendly, adaptable disposition, good typing skills and confident telephone manner.
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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

A salary you are really worth!

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A major company of a large international group, specialist in business systems, have recently moved from Switzerland to London. The very top P.A. skills together with fluent German-French would be an added plus—essential. To cope with this tough position including "starting up" the office, you will need to have had some years at a similar level. In return the salary is negotiable in REAL terms you will be paid your full worth.
For further details contact Mrs C. Oldroyd on 01-229 7388.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

BANK EXECUTIVE'S PERSONAL ASSISTANT

22-28 c. £5,500
A young high-powered City Banker needs a first class P.A. to assist him in all aspects of his work which is dealing in Commercial Film Investments.

There will be considerable liaison with Press/Publicity agents and you will be required to undertake interviews with top international film stars and their Directors, which calls for a high level of discretion and initiative.

This is a rare and very interesting opportunity to enter Banking at the non-technical side enjoying such benefits as 50p daily L.V.s etc. Hours: 9.30-5.30.
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47/2 London Wall, EC2
PLEASE CONTACT MARY HOLLAND: 01-920 0841

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Required by Controller of Marketing/Record Co. Responsibilities include: all Personnel Administration plus routine Secretarial Duties.
SALARY TO £5,250
Contact Helga 01-228 1911

ADMIN. ASSISTANT

FOR ENGINEERING CO. IN S.E. Must have at least 6-8 years' experience in an administrative capacity. Salary £4,000-£5,000 p.a. plus L.V.s.
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TO WORK FOR ARAMCO
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Why not spend a sunny winter working for Aramco in Saudi Arabia?

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An opportunity for a new start by saving up to two thirds of your salary. Free air fare at beginning and end of contract (single stamps renewable each year). Air conditioned, low rent accommodation in the Company township. Numerous sport and entertainment facilities. Welfare services including free medical care. The opportunity to travel during national holidays. All the help and information you need over your application.

We require At least five years experience. Typing speeds of 55 wpm with 85% accuracy. Shorthand speeds of 90 wpm with 90% accuracy. (We conduct tests to confirm your current speed). Interviews will be held in your area. Write giving brief personal and career details, quoting reference T/28/11105.

PMC

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Career minded - Assist the Personnel Manager of an international company with recruitment of staff for all over the world. This is a very important position involving industrial relations and giving all general advice within this busy department. If you have secretarial skills and are looking for an exciting position, please contact us on 01-229 7262.

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No. 1 post in a beautiful location for your 2nd or 3rd secretarial job and many the world of Art and Design. This is a small exclusive company involved in publishing, film and television. You will be working in a very pleasant and stimulating environment. Local contacts and contacts will be provided to you. Please contact us on 01-229 7262.

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Can you assist in the shape of things to come? Prestigious architectural partnership has ideal for an experienced Secretary. This initiative has self-confidence to maintaining their operation. Call Christine on 01-229 7262.

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Somewhere in England someone with secretarial skills, previous supervisory experience, the M.D. of a business media company, is looking for a secretary to handle the company's leading role in the world of a new job. If it is you please call Christine on 01-229 7262.

SUPER CITY SEC £6,000
Superior City Bank requires superior city secretary with superior secretarial skills to work in London. Close to all mainline stations. This mortgage passport. Call Jay Bradbury on 01-229 7262.

WORK LOCALLY NORTH WEST LONDON PA £5,500
The Chairman of this large international company, needs someone to organize him. You'll be working in a very pleasant and stimulating environment. This initiative has self-confidence to maintaining their operation. Call Jay Bradbury on 01-229 7262.

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Join a well established publishing house and assist the director in the smooth running of the company. You will be working in a very pleasant and stimulating environment. This initiative has self-confidence to maintaining their operation. Call Jay Bradbury on 01-229 7262.

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DO I HAVE TO BE A GRADUATE TO COME TO GRADUATE GIRLS?
While we cater for graduates of SECRETARIAL COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES and TECHNICAL COLLEGES, we are also open to non-graduates who are good at their job and are interested in the better vacancies at all levels, wherever you are. You can be sure of a professional and friendly welcome.

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To hear about our many varied vacancies ring Ann Matthews on 01-229 7262

Tel: 01-629 7262

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Or, left—providing you've got super secretarial/P.A. and admin. skills to look after the M.D. of a progressive media company. You'll be responsible for all the top level client contact, meetings, travel arrangements and entertaining. Busy life, but a happy one.

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This is a super job for a person who likes to generate ideas and contribute to promotion plans and competitions etc. for this ad agency's clients. There's a minimum of secretarial work. Ideal for graduate type who is self-motivated and self-assured.

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THE SECRETARIAL CONSULTANTS
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WEST END: 01-497 7001

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Margery Hurst Centre
Career Consultants
115, 117 Cannon Street, P.O. Box 623 6181
01-623 6181
At the Centre of the City

E.C.2. £7,000 neg.
P.A. to M.D. of International Bank. Very busy and demanding job, requiring excellent S.H. and typing. Scope for initiative. Organise office. Must have good knowledge of the workings of the City and experience at this level. Mortgage facilities, I.S.S.T.L., L.V.s and other excellent banking benefits.

E.C.2. £6,000+
Secretary/Marketing Officer to work with the M.D. of International Money Brokers. Good secretarial skills. To organise marketing department. Duties will include day-to-day running of expense accounts and brokerage records. Previous marketing sales experience vital. Preferably sales orientated. Perks include I.S.S.T.L., BUPA and Life Insurance.

Margery Hurst Centre
Career Consultants
47 Davies Street, W.1.
01-629 8812
At the Centre of the City

W.1. £5,800
P.A./Secretary to M.D. of Investment Banking Co. Previous experience of working within the banking field at this level desirable. Age 25+. Must be extremely competent and have a good work record. 100% Foreign language useful. Free lunches and I.S.S.T.L.

W.1. £5,500
M.D. of Container Leasing Co. requires P.A./Secretary. Good secretarial skills. 100% Foreign language useful. Duties include the organisation of a admin. staff, interesting and demanding job. Age 28-40. Lovely office. Contributory pension scheme and life assurance.

Sec/PA to European Vice-President
c. £4,000-£5,000
We are a long established American Company which has just opened a blackfruits Office headed by our English vice-president. This post young man needs a P.A. with experience and mature confidence in international business who truly wishes to do their own initiative and who would enjoy the often hectic, though friendly dealings with our many international customers and agents. The person who joins us will become an integral part of our spirit team helping to look after both our European equipment manufacture and its marketing. Salary is negotiable. 50 Holidays etc. and for the moment you would have to work on a self-employed basis. If you are a professional PA with ambition please call our V.P. Peter Macdonald (01-226 5902) A.S.A.P. P.S.—languages not essential but always a bonus.

PERSONAL CHOICE



Up to the Mountains and Over the Hills. Every day.

d to use the expression "all-star cast" about the profile of Nancy Astor, but truth will out. And, lucky for Mr. Griggs that so many distinguished knew, loved or disliked the social reformer and first wife still alive and able to commit their thoughts to the camera in this, the centenary year of her birth. The anecdotes from Lord Shovel, Oswald Mosley, the Claud Cockburn (Lady Astor once spat at him of Commons, but missed), Baroness Ward, Joyce Astor's niece), the three Astor sons, Lady Astor's trade-union councillor ("as a politician, she was a mummy"). The Astor family film archives have been plundered to produce some visual images which, markable way, illustrate what Lady Astor's detractors have to say about her (BBC 2, 9.55).

edition of Mastermind (BBC 1, 8.00) is the first means that specialists in one subject in the ave now to change horses in mid-stream. For helicopter pilot who previously excelled with his "The First World War, now sets himself up as an lion. Similarly, the Edinburgh student who me up with an alarming amount of correct about the history of the Byzantine empire, tonight f as a repository of facts about the works of Evelyn of tonight's semi-finalists are men. Only one on her way through. Her ordeal can be seen on

Theatre (Radio 4, 3.15) presents Dennis Potter's rich explores the relationship between Lewis (les Dodgson) and the 10-year-old girl he was later Wonderland. It is not a new Potter. It started life in play, screened in the mid-1960s, and today's adaptation of that TV play by Derek Roddott, cuts it. George Baker who played Dodgson on days him on radio, too, and Heather Bell is Alice.

For radio, there is also Eric Morecambe, and doubtless in cracking form, in Woman's Hour (1), and a major debate on psychoanalysis—modify mood and behaviour—in Surgery on the (3, 7.30). Distinguished names will argue the case.

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, colleges.
9.05 Engineering (continuing tools).
9.05 Maths: 9.55 Let's Go: 10.12 Words and Pictures: 10.30 English (Pough and the Stars: 3): 11.02 Everyday Maths: 11.40 Des Debut: 12.05 Tele-France. All repeats. Close down at 12.30.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 People: MIM at One: Pam Ayres, the poet, turns cook and prepares some Cotswold fandangos.
1.15 Over the Moon: for young children.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: 2.01 Watch (Nativity: 2): 2.18 History (Gulliver: 2.40 A Good Read. All repeats. Close down at 3.00.
3.25 Della Smith's Cookery Course: the correct way to cook vegetables.
3.45 Play School: the story is The Omen of Laon.
4.20 Pigeon and Dixie: cartoon. Woo for Two (r).
4.25 Jockeys: Peter Barrowth reads more from Abe's Island, the tale of a mouse.

BBC 2

10.20 Gumbay: for Asian women. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School—same as BBC1.
3.25 Closedown at 11.25.
3.40 Laurel and Hardy: Dirty Work: Stan and Oliver, chimney sweeps, investigate a clerk of youth.
6.00 Adventure at Sea: repeat of part 1 of the story of Tigre—the Sumerian voyage of Thor Heyerdahl.
6.50 Mr. Swan's Electric Light: dramatized documentary about Joseph Swan of Sunderland, inventor of the incandescent electric light bulb. Already seen in the North-East. Alan Meadows plays Swan.

THAMES

9.30 am For schools: 9.30 Facts for Life (new babies). 9.52 My World.
10.10 How We Used to Live: 10.33 French (in place). 11.04 Sing, Look, Listen (mixed farming).
11.16 Finding Out: 11.33 English programme.
12.00 Coppia Castle: puppet series for children.
12.10 pm Rainbow: songs and stories for the very young.
12.30 Farmhouse Kitchen: how to prepare fresh fruit salad, stuffed mushrooms, winter salads.
1.00 News: with Peter Sissons. Including FT share price index.
1.30 Thames News: with Robin Houston.
1.30 Archair Theatre: penultimate episode of the thriller Quiet as a Nun: Has little Tessa Justin really run away?
2.00 After Noon Plus: includes Kay Avila's film on street attacks on women. Also, an interview with film actor Paul Mason.
2.45 General Hospital: fictional series. Today: a wedding date is announced.
4.45 Robinson's Choice: Derek Hobson's interview programme.
4.15 Kidsworld: Young people present a programme that is specially aimed at young viewers.
4.45 Fantasy for Young Musicians: fourth week of the competition. Five groups, today, including a flute trio.
5.15 The Practice: American series about a doctor and his doctor son. With Danny Thomas.

4.40 Taran, Lord of the Jungle: cartoon (r).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 The Enchanted Castle: part of E. Nesbit's story for children. Today, a magic journey.
5.40 News: with Angela Rippon.
5.55 Nationwide: stories behind the headlines.
6.45 Angels: serial about hospital nurses up to their necks in personal problems.
7.10 Star Trek: set another showing of an episode in this American space series. Mechanical—in every respect.
8.00 Mastermind: the first semi-final (see Personal Choice).
8.30 Terry and June: comedy series. Tonight, what happens when the couple look after a neighbour's dog.
9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 The Risk Business: how big business in America waged war on organized labour.

7.20 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: repeat of last night's pop music show. With Chelsea and Ellen Foley Ed.
8.05 The Book Programme: Repeat edition in which Barbara Cardland is interviewed by Robert Robinson.
8.30 Discovering: English Churches: Donald Sinden visits two Gloucestershire churches—St Mary's at Fairford (some of Britain's finest stained glass windows are here) and St John the Baptist, Cirencester, which was endowed by wool merchants.
9.00 Playhouse: an Affinity with Dr Still. David Siodin's drama about a tragedy-haunted Oxford don who goes to Italy to consult a retired classicist. Gloomy days in the Groves of Academe. With Nicholas Le Prevost, Robert Edson, Norman Rodway, Emily Richard.

9.55 Nancy: a portrait of Lady Astor. Family and friends (and critics) of Britain's first woman MP help to build up this biography (see Personal Choice).
10.45 News and weather.
11.00 Open Door: repeat of last Saturday's feature about the Chinese community on Merseyside.
11.30 Gary Watson reads another two of the entries for this year's National Poetry Competition. Closedown at 11.40.

5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Joan Shenton's information spot for viewers with problems.
6.35 Crossroads: motel drama. Tonight: the return of Diane Hunter.
7.00 This is Your Life: Eamonn Andrews, anchor of his graphobiographies.
7.30 Coronation Street: wedding day for Gall and Brian.
8.00 London Night Out: variety show, with Dickie Henderson topping the bill.



Christopher Quineen and Helen Worth in tonight's episode of Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30)

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: 9.05 am News. 9.10 am News. 9.15 am News. 9.20 am News. 9.25 am News. 9.30 am News. 9.35 am News. 9.40 am News. 9.45 am News. 9.50 am News. 9.55 am News. 10.00 am News. 10.05 am News. 10.10 am News. 10.15 am News. 10.20 am News. 10.25 am News. 10.30 am News. 10.35 am News. 10.40 am News. 10.45 am News. 10.50 am News. 10.55 am News. 11.00 am News. 11.05 am News. 11.10 am News. 11.15 am News. 11.20 am News. 11.25 am News. 11.30 am News. 11.35 am News. 11.40 am News. 11.45 am News. 11.50 am News. 11.55 am News. 12.00 am News. 12.05 am News. 12.10 am News. 12.15 am News. 12.20 am News. 12.25 am News. 12.30 am News. 12.35 am News. 12.40 am News. 12.45 am News. 12.50 am News. 12.55 am News. 1.00 am News. 1.05 am News. 1.10 am News. 1.15 am News. 1.20 am News. 1.25 am News. 1.30 am News. 1.35 am News. 1.40 am News. 1.45 am News. 1.50 am News. 1.55 am News. 2.00 am News. 2.05 am News. 2.10 am News. 2.15 am News. 2.20 am News. 2.25 am News. 2.30 am News. 2.35 am News. 2.40 am 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